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DEFECTS OF THE DETAILED SYSTEM.

Section 26 of the Act of Congress of February, 1901, is as follows:

"That when vacancies shall occur in the position of chief of any staff corps or department the President may appoint to such vacancies, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, officers of the Army at large not below the rank of lieutenant colonel, and who shall hold office for terms of four years. When a vacancy in the position of chief of any staff corps or department is filled by the appointment of an officer below the rank now provided by law for said office, said chief shall, while so serving, have the same rank, pay and allowances now provided for the chief of such corps or department. And any officer now holding office in any corps or department who shall hereafter serve as chief of a staff corps or department and shall subsequently be retired, shall be retired with the rank, pay and allowances authorized by law for the retirement of such corps or department chief: Provided, That so long as there remain in service officers of any staff corps or department holding permanent appointments, the chief of such staff corps or department shall be selected from the officers, not below the rank of lieutenant colonel so remaining therein and provided that any such appointments shall be for a period not exceeding four years.

It is suggested by one of our correspondents that the introduction of the words here italicized would make the law read as Congress intended it should read, would remove all ambiguity and, if the merits of the detailed system be admitted, leave it a wise, conservative, just and safe law.

Concerning this our correspondent says:

"It is utterly unreasonable to assume that an efficient head may not be found among the senior officers in a department and preposterous to assume that the chances are not largely that the very best selection may be made among those officers who have had time to build up well-established reputations for ability and sound judgment based upon wide experience in their professions. It is not seriously questioned that the wise intention of the great majority, if not of all, of those who voted for this law was to reduce the 'evil of selection' to a minimum by establishing a safeguard against the demoralizing effects of injustice and personal favoritism.

"Notwithstanding that the entire staff—with the exception of the Engineers and Medical Department—is

made up by selection from the Army, we have now a law of detail which spreads the 'favors' as widely as possible through the line, and not satisfied that the law goes far enough, it has even been proposed to strike out altogether the proviso above quoted so that instead of selecting as head of a department some officer of experience within it, or who has even had that experience by previous detail, an officer from any arm of the service at large, line or staff, may be selected for the position. This would prove an additional misfortune by throwing open still further the door for selection.

"As to the detail system, it will prove a demoralizing failure. It has already failed in the Ordnance Department, as it failed once before, because it is not in human nature to give something for nothing and officers will not come forward for examination; it will fail in the other staff departments because the details will be sought by those who will not willingly give several hours of daily work in exchange for the lighter work they leave behind, and who will seek the change only for change's sake because encouraged by the law to do so—thus keeping these important departments filled with inexperienced, if not lack-interest, material. Nor will the system prove aught but baleful to the line, in which the law will foster a spirit of dissatisfaction and discontent, inspire its officers with distaste for their legitimate duties—which they are so ambitious to perform when accepting their commissions—make inefficient commanders and work to the disadvantage of the faithful remaining few, and to the already unofficered regiments. Nor will five years elapse before the ins will be making a united fight to stay in and keep their brothers of the line out; and there will be neither peace, harmony nor community of interest.

"The Senate through its constitutional privilege may at times impose a check, but this can never prove effectual and the remedy must be found in wise restriction in the law of appointment. It would be fortunate if the wise words of the late Gen. James B. Fry, lately published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and the similar opinions of those experienced men who have the welfare and efficiency of the Army at heart, could be brought to mind and carefully considered before each new reformer takes up with this moss-grown theory.

"Staff service by detail (instead of education) and 'selection by merit' or for especial qualification, sounds well in theory to the well intentioned, but who is to be the judge of this special fitness? A new Secretary of War every three or four years? The Adjutant General? A clerk in the War Department or some social or political favorite? The resulting hodge-podge of inefficiency, discontent and demoralization can be better imagined than described. In fact the aim of the reformers seems to be to destroy all the staff corps within reach—the official family, so to speak, of the Secretary of War—and to revolutionize a system which has stood the test of time and wars with a maximum of efficiency and a minimum of failure and scandal, and to substitute for it a mongrel imitation of a system which has proved a failure in England and fairly successful only in those countries where militarism and absolutism are supreme. No staff system of any European army ever grappled with the difficulties presented by our great Civil War or achieved a like success even under lighter difficulties. As to the Spanish War, we suffered chiefly from volunteers and yellow journalism—and it is well known that the staff performed herculean tasks in spite of the burden of the youthful majors and colonels loaded upon it and whose appointment over officers whose experience and special training had prepared them for the emergency, was little better than a crime.

"With our staff departments, even the technical ones, to be filled by 'selection,' which has always meant and always will mean favoritism, personal whim or social or political pull, and with the chief of each department to be 'selected' in the same objectionable manner, we are simply venturing upon an experiment, absolutely without necessity, and which promises failure from the start. The 'detailed' officers pass no test of their qualifications—or where called upon to do so they simply decline. The chief of a department becomes a brigadier general, otherwise he may be an engineer, a quartermaster, a commissary, an artilleryman, an infantryman or a cavalryman; he may even be a doctor or an ordnance officer, a veterinary or a dentist; he may be anything in fact but an adjutant general, an inspector general or a judge advocate, where there are no captains, and consequently where strenuousness is assumed to be unknown."

La France Militaire thinks that the piercing of the Isthmus of Panama will offer great opportunities for development to Australasia, and may result in a new independent state,—the "United States of Oceania."

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MILITARY CYCLING IN ENGLAND.

Major Gen. Sir F. Maurice, of the British Service, commanding Woolwich District, in a paper on "Cycling as an Aid to Home Defence" in a recent issue of the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution, expresses the belief that beyond all question the enhanced defensive power which has been given by the general change of weapons, has made facilities for the rapid transfer of force more important than ever, and that there are certain conditions under which there is no agent for transferring force so effective as the cycle. It is worth while, General Maurice thinks, to remove any obstacles that may stand in the way of the formation of a cycle corps, for one difficulty England will always have will be that of gaining time in case of attack; if she can gain time there will always be ample resources to meet any force that lands. If it is possible to deliver forces from a distance of at least 150 miles on either flank within striking distance of an enemy's landing by means of the bicycle before he is ready to meet them, it is possible in such an enclosed country as England to impose a delay which would seriously hamper an enemy. General Maurice says: "If we can get sufficient unity and sufficient co-operative action among a number of men who can take advantage of our close country to impose delay upon an enemy, it is sufficient for us without their being under precisely the form of unity which we find necessary for soldiers. A regular army requires a form of training much more rigid than is needed for a body that is merely intended to impose delay and to hamper the movements of an enemy, and such a body might be created, composed of men who could not give up their time even to the regular infantry drill of the volunteers. My view of the case is, that we want people, whom I should like to call cycle riflemen, drilled so far as to be able to move in tolerably close bodies on their cycles along a road, but so far as their actual fighting is concerned, trained chiefly to take up positions in comparatively small numbers and to fall back under the protection of other forces of the same kind, or to surprise an enemy by appearing suddenly on his flank, and to do other similar work of that kind.

"What I suggest is, that a few simple maneuvers could be very easily practised. With very little instruction it would be quite possible, with the very intelligent men whom I have found among the cyclists, and as I think, as a rule, the body of cyclists are, to make them a very awkward force for any advancing body to despise. They could make themselves in the highest degree inconvenient, to say the least."

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Major M. J. Jenkins of Bethel Military Academy, at
Warrentown, Va., to whom President Roosevelt was
to present a sword at the Charleston Exposition, has
sent a letter to Lieutenant Governor Tillman of South
Carolina, declining to accept the sword in view of Till-
man's action in telegraphing to President Roosevelt re-
questing him to withdraw his acceptance of the invita-
tion to present the sword. Tillman, in his dispatch,
stated that his action was taken at the request of sub-
scribers to the fund for the purchase of the sword.**The KEELEY CURE**For Drunkenness,
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dential. DWIGHT, ILLINOIS.On March 16 Rear Admiral John Adams Howell, U.
S. N., will retire from the active list of the Navy and
Capt. Arent S. Crowninshield, U. S. N., will be promoted
to fill the vacancy and will at once receive his detachment
from duty at the Navy Department and proceed to
hoist his pennant on board the U. S. battleship Illinois,
preparatory to assuming command of the European Sta-
tion made vacant by the retirement of Rear Admiral B.
J. Cromwell, U. S. N., on Feb. 9. The Illinois will sail
about March 25, proceeding directly to Ville Franche,
where the transfer of command of the squadron will
take place. It is understood that the new Admiral will
not be in English waters much before the date set for
the coronation ceremonies. Among the first duties to be
performed by Admiral Crowninshield will be the visiting
of the different ports included in that station for the pur-
pose of familiarizing himself with the status of the
country from a naval point of view.The board for investigating the actual cost of torpedo
boat and destroyer construction in this country will be
directed to examine and report upon the cost of the
various vessels named in its instructions and by a com-
parison with the sums for which these vessels were
contracted for by their builders an exact estimate can
be formed as to the real loss involved by the contractors.
It is believed that the contract prices for these various
craft are considerably less than the prices charged by
contractors for the British Admiralty for similar ves-
sels, and that it will be found that the character of
work entering into the composition of the American type
of torpedo boat and destroyer is markedly superior to
that done by British contractors. Much valuable infor-
mation for future use will be compiled by this board,
and its summing up will be the guide for all future con-
structions of this kind.While, it may be true that republics are not neces-
sarily ungrateful it happens at times that the reproach
of dilatoriness in rewarding valor may be laid at the
door of even such an excellent republican institution as
the United States. A case in point is the matter of the
erection of a monument to the memory of one of our na-
tion's heroes at Fredericksburg, Va. A bill has been
offered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Jones
"to provide for the erection of the monument to the
memory of Gen. Hugh Mercer, ordered by Congress,
April, 1777." From this it is seen that our lawmakers
have carefully abstained from unseemly haste in this
matter and if, after the lapse of the trifling period of 125
years, a suitable memorial of the brave Mercer shall be
erected a good work will have been well done.It is said by a French military officer who was on
duty in China during the Boxer difficulty, that when
the Russian commander ordered the bombardment of
Blagovitscheusk, the Cossacks of that town and of the
surrounding districts were called to arms. Among
others the Cossacks of the town of Verkhue took the
field, and after their departure, no able-bodied men being
left behind, the women of the place donned the Cossack
uniform and took up arms for the defence of their
homes. A Russian paper has recently reproduced a
series of photographs of groups of these female soldiers;
and it is stated that, for the most part, they appear to
have been young and good looking, with an admirable
seat on horseback. The detachment of Amazons was
commanded by a Cossack officer of the male sex.Noting the movement for the organization of a General
Staff of the United States Army the Lahore Civil and
Military Gazette remarks: "It is remarkable that the
disadvantages which are generally believed to result from
permanent appointment to the Staff at Headquarters,
have been overlooked or disregarded in the elaboration
of this scheme. On the other hand it is anticipated
that the prospect of such permanent employment will
lead to great competition among regimental officers, and
will ensure only the best men being taken. It is at least
a moot question whether junior officers who have grad-
uated with very high honors at any War College in the
world are necessarily the best men for a general staff
of this sort."A naval officer in a personal letter to the Editor,
says: "I like the way you conduct the JOURNAL. I am
never afraid to leave it about among my girls (for de-
cency), nor among my men friends (for strong sense and
good manner). You have something to say about the
Army Retired Bill; why don't you tell the Civil War
retired officers of the Navy something about the pros-
pects of the bill to equalize their rank? Men like Luce,
Roe and Mahan have suffered ever since the great com-
bat with mighty Spain. I should rejoice to see my
teachers who fought in a genuine war get justice."We learn that the number of candidates in the ranks
of the Army wishing promotion to 2d lieutenantcies are
quite numerous this year. Preliminary boards for their
examination will be convened by Department commanders
some time in March. To one and all of the aspirants we
wish good luck.

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President Roosevelt's resolve to attend the Charleston Exposition in spite of the vulgar insults to which he has been subjected by the Lieutenant Governor and one of the United States Senators of South Carolina will be heartily commended by sensible citizens everywhere. The President has received assurances from a delegation of distinguished citizens of the State that Senator Tillman and his nephew, the Lieutenant Governor, do not represent the real sentiment of the State, that their utterances have been repudiated by both press and public and that the people will delight to honor him. To these assurances must be added that of the venerable Gen. Wade Hampton, the most distinguished living citizen of the State, who declares that Charleston and South Carolina will give the President a welcome that will be cordial, handsome, sincere and worthy of themselves and him. To decline the invitation to visit the Exposition in spite of these generous expressions would be almost ungracious on the part of the President, and would at the same time magnify the importance of the Tillmans to a degree which neither their characters nor their influence justify. By ignoring them altogether and accepting the hospitality of the high-minded people of South Carolina in sincere good faith the President has made another refreshing manifestation of his strong common sense.

In compliance with the earnest recommendation of Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Chief of Bureau of Equipment, U. S. N., which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL last week, the Navy Department has authorized comparative tests of the various systems of wireless telegraphy with a view to the adoption of the most desirable one for naval uses. It is stated that the necessary apparatus has been ordered and that tests in transmission will be made between the Navy Yard at Washington and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, the required stations for which are now being erected at those points. These experiments, looking to the installation of wireless telegraphy in our warships, have been instituted none too soon, for we are already behind other naval powers in utilizing this invaluable invention in the science of signalling. England, France, Germany and Russia are all installing apparatus for wireless telegraphy in their warships, and so are several of the smaller nations of South America, and now, thanks to Admiral Bradford's persistent and well directed efforts, there is a chance that at least some of the splendid vessels of the United States Navy may be similarly equipped in the near future.

Sixteen vacancies in the Ordnance Corps! Where are the gentlemen who have been so ready in former years to talk about the "soft snap" the Ordnance have with their palatial residences along the sea shore, and the like? Why do they not "rush into the imminent deadly breach and prove that detail for the Ordnance Department is a brilliant success, instead of being, as it seems to be at present writing, a dead failure?" "Who will enlist in the army of the Lord?" exclaimed the Salvation Army lass in her final exordium. As no one answered, an Army veteran, who sympathized with the disappointed maiden, arose in his seat and exclaimed, "Damn them—draft them." This seems to be what we are coming to in the Ordnance Department, and it may be well to pause to consider this fact before proceeding further with the system of detail. An ounce of experience is worth more than a pound of theory. Just now conditions favor service with the line, but a change may come when reconciled Filipinos throw themselves into the arms of

their good Uncle Samuel, weeping tears of repentance, and fall into line with the Fourth of July procession. In peace and war alike the Ordnance officer plods on his weary way having no hope of anything beyond routine promotion until the hope of retiring at the head of his corps is awakened in his bosom only to be disappointed by the promotion of some younger and more alert man.

With regard to a published statement that serious charges against the conduct of the Ordnance Department of the Army had been filed with the Secretary of War, and that these charges had come from certain members of Congress who are desirous of preventing the confirmation of Brig. Gen. William Crozier as Chief of Ordnance, we are enabled to state on the highest authority that the story is a gross exaggeration, having its basis on a misapprehension of a common occurrence. The report appears to have had its origin in a letter written to the Secretary of War by a member of Congress in behalf of a constituent in which there was a reiteration of the old familiar charges that the Ordnance Department was guilty of treating civilian inventors unfairly. Letters of this character reach the Secretary of War almost every day, but we have the strongest warrant for saying that nothing yet received affords the slightest ground for expecting an investigation of the Ordnance Department. As to the purchase of the Gerdon gas check, the story is told in House Document No. 127, p. 56, that Congress published as appendix 36 to the Report of the Chief of Ordnance, 1900.

It has been finally and definitely decided that the joint Army and Navy maneuvers will be held next summer as suggested by the Chief of the Artillery Corps. Colonel Randolph has recently been to Newport for the purpose of consulting with the Commandant of the Naval War College regarding plans for the maneuvers. All of the officials who are conversant with the details thus far worked out are very reticent and refuse to discuss the project. The General Policy Board of the Navy will make the plan of attack for the Navy and only naval officers of high rank will be given the details. The plans for the Army will be worked out at the War Department. It was feared for a time that some trouble would be had in getting the proper number of guns and other appliances at the forts which will be engaged in the maneuvers. This matter, however, has finally been settled to the satisfaction of the Chief of the Artillery Corps, the Ordnance Department and Engineer Corps having signified a willingness to assist in every possible manner to the success of the enterprise.

It has been unanimously decided by the committee in charge of the arrangements for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the founding of the United States Military Academy at West Point on June 12 that the oration on that occasion shall be delivered by Gen. Horace Porter, the present American Ambassador to France. The fitness of this selection is manifest at a glance. General Porter is not only a graduate of the Academy—class of 1860—but he has always been one of its staunchest and most powerful friends, besides which he is an admirable type of the American soldier, diplomat and orator who is amply qualified for the honorable task which has been assigned to him. The coming celebration is likely to be one of the most notable in the entire history of the Military Academy. It certainly will be if the arrangements in other respects conform to the high level of fitness which has been established in selecting the orator of the day.

A very interesting and, if sustained, a very important decision, was rendered this week by the United States Court of Appeals in Texas in the case of an enlisted man who was tried by court-martial for fraudulent enlistment and found guilty. It seems that the man appealed to the civil court for release from custody by writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the act of Congress approved in 1892 making fraudulent enlistment punishable by court-martial was unconstitutional. The Court sustained the appeal and ordered that the man be liberated. In its decision the Court also questioned the constitutionality of the act. An appeal will be taken by the War Department to the Supreme Court of the United States.

There is not the slightest prospect now that any of the many resolutions introduced in the House favorable to Rear Admiral Schley will ever get out of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. During the regular meeting of the Committee last week Representative Mudd, of Maryland, called up for consideration his resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Admiral Schley. By a vote of nine to five the resolution was cast aside, and by the same vote a motion to recommit a like resolution to the sub-committee on rank and promotion was defeated. It is not at all probable that the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs will take any action in the matter.

The General Board of the Navy is still considering various plans for the formation of a Naval General Staff, and, it is understood, will make definite recommendations to the Secretary of the Navy in the matter, in time for action by the present Congress if the Secretary thinks advisable. There are many officers in the Service who are strongly opposed to the creation of a General Staff which will, in effect, be the governing body of the Navy. Especially are many of the chiefs of the various Navy Department bureaus out of sympathy with the movement. Our attention has recently been called in this connection to the experience of France with a naval general staff and to the final and recent action of that Power in abrogating the influence and power of the body. In case

the General Policy Board is supported by the Secretary in its endeavors for the organization of a General Staff a strong fight may be expected when the question comes before Congress.

Unknown thieves have stolen from the exhibits at the Charleston Exposition two 7-inch screws from the supports of the cannon from which was fired the first shot at Fort Sumter at the outbreak of the Civil War, and this act of vandalism has caused widespread indignation in South Carolina and elsewhere. One of the missing relics has been found in the hands of a collector of war mementoes in Knoxville, Tenn., who declines to say how it came into his possession. It is earnestly to be hoped that measures will be taken to compel him to bear the penalty imposed by law upon those who steal or receive stolen goods.

In view of a request recently sent to the President by General Pearson, the Boer representative in New Orleans, for permission to lead an armed attack upon a British mule depot near that city, the Secretary of State has warned the Mayor of the city and the Governor of Louisiana of the possibility of such an attack and asked them to take measures to prevent it. The civil authorities of Louisiana in response to Secretary Hay's note, announce that no lawless conduct will be tolerated, and as a precautionary measure two Boer agents who have been lurking near the depot have been notified to keep away from the place.

Col. E. H. Crowder, of the Judge Advocate General's Department, is at present on duty at the War Department preparing an appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Peter C. Deming. Every effort is to be made by the Government to have the decision reversed. Former captains of Volunteers, James C. Read and Michael Spellman, who were tried and convicted by courts-martial composed in whole or in part of regular officers, have arrived in this country, and their attorneys have filed writs of habeas corpus for their release, a result of the decision in the Deming case.

Orders have been sent to Major General Chaffee in the Philippines directing that the 3d Infantry, commanded by Col. John H. Page, leave Manila for San Francisco, March 15. This is the first move in the general plan for the reduction of the Philippine Army which was outlined in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 1. The other regiments, in the order given in that issue, are to leave the Philippines as soon as transportation can be furnished. As we stated, all of the regiments which went to the Archipelago in 1899 are scheduled to arrive in this country by Oct. 1, next. The station of the 3d Infantry upon arrival in this country has not yet been decided upon.

Upon the retirement on March 24 of Major General Elwell S. Otis it is probable that Major General MacArthur will be transferred from the command of the Department of Colorado to the Department of the Lakes and Brigadier General Funston be assigned to the Department of Colorado. If General Funston does not go to Denver as commanding officer of the Department he will be assigned to the command of the Department of Texas. Already there is some interesting gossip as to the probable successor of General Brooke to the command of the Department of the East upon his retirement, July 21.

Referring to the statement from Major Appel to the effect that consumption can be cured, which appeared in a letter published in our issue of March 1, we observe that General MacArthur endorsed the statement and declared that he had never been so much astonished and pleased with anything in his life as the result of a careful investigation of the work at the Government Soldiers' Sanitarium at Fort Bayard. The main features of the treatment that has proved so successful in the pure air of the elevated region are life out of doors, the most carefully selected, nutritious diet and absolute rest in the case of reduced patients.

Adjutant-General Dalton of Massachusetts a few days ago was visited by Capt. F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., relative to the contemplated maneuvers, and a letter has also been received from Col. Randolph, asking for the co-operation of the 1st Heavy Artillery of Boston. The request will undoubtedly be granted. It is expected that the regiment will be called upon to defend New Bedford against the naval attack, and will establish its camp at Fort Rodman.

The War Department has this week received a despatch from Major General Young, commanding the Department of California, to the effect that the hospital at the Presidio of California is now overcrowded with patients from the Philippines and recommending that transfers be made to other hospitals of such of the cases as can be moved with safety.

Senator Slater, on March 11, introduced a bill in the New York Legislature authorizing the City of New York to lease Blackwell's Island for ten years to the United States Government, to be used as a naval station and a public park.

Companies E, F, G and H, 11th U. S. Inf., ordered from Porto Rico to the Philippines, will sail from the island April 3 for Newport News, Va., and thence by rail to San Francisco, where they will take transport for Manila.

NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Senor Reyes, presidente of the city of Cebu, has been suspended by the Governor of the island of that name, pending an investigation of an attack by the municipal police upon the Spanish consul, it having been charged that the presidente was implicated in the affair.

Lieut. Cleland W. McLaughlin, 21st Inf., U. S. A., and a detachment of Company H, had a sharp encounter with a large band of insurgents in the foothills of Mount Maquilang, Laguna province, on Jan. 24. The rebels were routed, leaving three dead on the field.

Lieut. George M. Wray, of the Philippine Scouts, and a detachment had a desperate fight with a superior force of rebels at Calang, Tayabas province, on Jan. 25, in which the enemy had 13 killed and 8 wounded, besides losing five rifles. The Americans were fired on from the tribunal building, over which the Stars and Stripes were flying.

Lieut. Robert E. Wood, 3d Cav., U. S. A., and a party of friendly natives have captured 45 rifles, two swords and 3,900 rounds of ammunition in Ilocos Norte, where they had been hidden by insurgents.

It is hinted in Manila that General Tinio, the insurgent leader, who took the oath of allegiance not long ago, is trying to incite a new uprising in the provinces of Bulacan and Pampanga, and it is charged that he has made a demand upon many natives for one-third of their rice crops. Tinio's friends deny this story, and say that his name is being unjustly used for insurrectionary purposes by Malvar, the insurgent commander-in-chief.

A writer in the Manila Freedom of Jan. 19, declares that the strength of the insurgents in the provinces of Cavite, Laguna and Batangas has been seriously underestimated by the Americans. He estimated that the rebels at that time had 10,000 rifles in the three provinces named together with several thousand bolomen, two new 4-inch Krupp guns, several excellent rapid fire pieces and perhaps 200 old brass cannon.

Speaking of the order for the return of the 9th Infantry, U. S. A., to the United States, the Manila Times says: "The 9th Infantry has upheld the standard of the American soldier, a standard which stands for the utmost devotion to the flag and for unflinching courage in the field. Well may they go home, to the country they have served so well, and may their greeting be 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.'"

Major Louis M. Maus, Medical Department, U. S. A., Commissioner of Public Health in the Philippines, has completed plans for a properly equipped morgue in the city of Manila. The cost of the establishment is estimated at \$5,000 gold.

Several officers of the Manila Police Department have prepared a handsome stand of Filipino arms, which they will present to President Roosevelt. The arms are arranged upon a large shield, and over fifty different varieties appear, including the various kris, daggers, bolos, battle-axes, bows, arrows and spears used by every tribe in the Archipelago. There are also miniature shields and suits of native clothes.

Noting the order placing Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf., on the retired list of the Army, the Manila Times says: "The Captain's memorable hike through North Luzon in 1899 in quest of insurgents will not be forgotten, either by those who accompanied him or by those who traveled by night and by day to keep out of his way." The severe campaigning in the early days of the insurrection has disabled the Captain, thus necessitating his retirement from active service, and in his home-going the Times wishes him bon voyage, long life, and happiness.

In a report on the hospital at Isabela, Island of Basilan, it is stated that the building used as a sick bay for the detachment of Marines stationed at that point, is in a dilapidated condition. The building rests on piles which are nearly eaten away at the water line, making the structure unsafe. An earthquake shock, which is a matter of frequent occurrence in this island, might shake the building into ruins. To place the building in good repair would cost at least \$3,000 gold. The objections against spending money for this purpose are: First, the building is situated on a reef 75 yards off shore, and men who would otherwise go to the hospital for treatment prefer to suffer rather than get into boats to be rowed across; second, the place is alive with rats, which are a great nuisance, and third, the floor and walls, being of soft wood, are always damp.

A branch of Roosevelt's Rough Riders Association has been organized in the Philippines, with George Curry, Chief of Police of Manila, as President.

This suggestive statement is from the Manila American of Jan. 11: "The Manila American has very good reasons for believing that quite recently a vessel floating the German flag landed Mauser rifles on the coast of Batangas, for the use of Malvar and Caballes. It is said that the shipment comprised seventy cases, or about 1,400 rifles, with ammunition. This is enough of a shipment to re-arm the whole of Malvar's army. The vessel was seen hovering about the coast of Mindoro for several days, finally dropped up to Batangas, almost within cannon shot of Manila, and later disappeared. About the same time a cargo of arms was landed on the northern coast, by a Japanese boat. This system of smuggling is rather safe, in the absence of an ample system of patrol boats, which are now being built. The rifles can be bought in Germany and Japan for something like \$13 (Mexican money) and they readily command \$50 gold on being delivered to the insurgent commanders."

Lieut. Charles C. Winnia, of the Philippine Scouts, and 45 men, routed a large body of insurgents at Baysan, Batangas province, on Jan. 16, killing two, wounding six and capturing eight, together with two rifles, three storehouses and four tons of rice.

Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th Inf., U. S. A., who has been conducting important secret service work in Samar, has departed from that island one Roscoe Conklin, a stenographer, formerly in his employ, whom he charges with selling confidential information to a Manila newspaper.

Lieut. Rodman Butler, 6th Cav., U. S. A., and a detachment had a four-hour fight with a large force of insurgents in the mountains near Pitogo, Batangas province, on Jan. 13. Two rebels were killed, several were wounded and four captured. The Americans had three men severely wounded.

Capt. Robert Alexander, 11th Inf., U. S. A., in his report of the difficulties attending the part which his command took in the desperate fight at Villareal, Samar, on Jan. 2, says: "I desire to call the attention of the proper authorities to the gallant conduct of the men of my detachment. The difficulties of the route traversed could not be exaggerated; and these have been intensified by rain for two days previous. The last mile was up a practically vertical trail running up a knife-blade ridge; and while I started up with 20 men I actually went into action with but 12; the remainder being absolutely exhausted and sent back to join the cargadores with the rations who had been left behind." In this engagement the enemy were utterly defeated, losing five men killed,

including their commander, Captain Langara. The difficulties encountered by the Americans are indicated by the fact that it took them thirteen hours to march twenty miles.

The Manila American has this to say of Lieut. Grant T. Trent, 8th Inf., U. S. A., who is now on duty in the Attorney General's Office at Manila: "Lieutenant Trent is an able lawyer, a gentleman, and above all other things, understands the situation in the islands. He first came to the Philippines as an officer of the 1st Tennessee Infantry, and afterwards received a commission in the 39th Infantry. When that organization was mustered out, he was appointed to a first lieutenantcy in the regular Army and assigned to the 8th Infantry."

Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U. S. A., commanding in Samar, is thoroughly convinced that the insurrection in that island is kept alive largely by support derived from the wealthy classes who live in the towns, ostensibly pursuing peaceful vocations under American protection. He has therefore issued an order to all station commanders which includes the following: "Under such conditions there can be but one course to pursue, which is, to adopt the policy that will create in all the minds of all the people a burning desire for the war to cease; a desire or longing so intense, so personal, especially to every individual of the class mentioned, and so real that it will impel them to devote themselves in real earnest to bringing about a state of real peace—that will impel them to join hands with the Americans in the accomplishment of this end. The policy to be pursued in this Brigade, from this time on, will be to wage war in the sharpest and most decisive manner possible. This policy will apply to the island of Samar and to such other portions of the Brigade to which it may become necessary to apply it, even though such territory is supposedly peaceful or is under civil government."

In the course of an expedition with which Col. Almond B. Wells, 1st Cav., U. S. A., swept through the Lobo peninsula of Batangas province in the last two weeks of January he destroyed enough supplies to subsist an insurgent army of 20,000 men for six months. Thirty barracks were burned together with 650 suits of uniforms, and 19 rifles, 88 bolos, one brass cannon, and 1,400 rounds of ammunition were captured. Nine rebels were killed, 16 wounded and 50 surrendered.

Additional light on the conditions which the American troops have had to deal with in the island of Samar has been given by Brig. Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U. S. A., in his testimony before the Senate Committee on the Philippines. General Hughes states that the natives of Samar had been invited to locate near the stations of the United States troops and that when he left the island last September about 20,000 out of a total population of 250,000 had thus located. They had been advised that it was necessary for them to pursue this course in order to secure protection. In cases, he said, where the natives of a village were found harboring insurgents, the village was generally burned. General Hughes said that as a rule the policy in a given section is toward severer treatment as the insurrection continues in point of time. He said, however, that the policy to be pursued was generally determined by the officer in command.

In a recent engagement in the island of Samar between a detachment of the 1st United States Inf. and 200 bolomen, 80 of the enemy were killed. The Americans report no casualties.

Capt. Henry T. Allen, 6th Cav., U. S. A., Chief of the Philippines Constabulary, reports numerous surrenders of small bands of insurgents in the provinces of Cavite and Batangas, island of Luzon. The natives, including ex-insurgents who have taken the oath of allegiance, are being urged to continue the popular movement which originated in Lipa, Batangas Province, against the insurgents in the field. The movement is meeting with much success. General Cailles, formerly of the insurgent army, has obtained special permission to re-commission three of his ex-staff officers to take the field against his old subordinate, Caballes, who has terrorized Laguna Province.

Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. A., commanding Military Division of the Philippines, has commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence imposed upon four Filipinos for murdering five men of the 24th U. S. Inf., who were caught straggling behind their column.

The correspondence captured with General Lukban, the rebel leader in Samar, discloses the entire organization of the rebels and gives the names of the officers. This discovery will lead to many important arrests.

Senor Ampil, presidente of the town of Cainta, province of Morong and ten members of the native constabulary were captured by insurgents on March 3 after a hard fight in which the constabulary expended all their ammunition and had to retreat. Senor Ampil, who is an ardent supporter of American authority, escaped two days later. He says that the insurgent force which took him prisoner is an entirely new organization commanded by Colonel Simmotee of Pasay, and was organized in the Province of Rizal. It consists of fifty-five uniformed men armed with rifles, all of whom wear police badges. Since the capture of Ampil and the defeat of the constabulary the province of Morong has been in a ferment. The unrest has grown with Senor Ampil's return and the spreading of his reports of new organizations. The excitement is now intense, and many of the inhabitants of the province, who have been friendly to the United States authorities, are leaving their houses and crops and emigrating, in the hope of saving their lives.

That Christmas is not forgotten by our soldiers even in far away Zamboanga is shown by neatly printed programs of games held there on Christmas day. There were the usual races and events of an outdoor meet, with boxing contests for 136 and 156 pound contestants, a tug of war, and a baseball game between the Army and the Navy. Prizes were offered from \$1 for third place in each race, to \$15 for the tug of war and \$20 for the winning ball team. There were many contestants from the 17th Infantry, Engineer Corps, Marine Corps, and Hospital Corps.

Mr. H. C. Vogt, a Danish engineer, has invented a novel apparatus by which the propelling, steering and maneuvering of a vessel may all be done by means of a rudder, the head of which is formed as a shaft and mounted in a tube fixed perpendicularly to an oscillatory driving shaft. It is connected at its upper end through a spring or springs to a steering and maneuvering device, so that the oscillation of the driving shaft and the consequent pressure of the water on the oscillating rudder causes it to execute movements similar to those of the tail of a fish. The movements are the resultants of oscillations about the axis of the driving shaft, and oscillations about the common axis of the tube and the rudder head, while the mean position of the oscillating rudder in relation to the tube can, by means of the steering and maneuvering device, be fixed or varied as required, in order to fix or change the direction or motion of the vessel.

SOCIAL LIFE IN MANILA.

The Army and Navy Club of Manila has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. A.; First Vice-President, Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U. S. N.; Second Vice-President, Col. Charles A. Woodruff, U. S. A.; Secretary and Treasurer, Capt. Frank De Witt Ramsey, U. S. A.; Board of Directors, Col. Chambers McKibbin, U. S. A.; Col. Charles F. Humphrey, U. S. A.; Comdr. Adolph Marix, U. S. N.; Capt. Henry T. Allen, U. S. A.; Lieut. Comdr. Harry S. Knapp, U. S. N.; Lieut. Col. Stephen C. Mills, U. S. A.; Capt. Louis H. Bash, U. S. A., and Capt. Archibald W. Butt, U. S. A.

Society in Manila has been notably gay this season, and the entertaining has been both general and elaborate. In addition to the entertainments given by American Army and Navy officers and their wives, several charming affairs have been provided by the officers of British, Russian and Japanese warships, which have visited the port. Among recent events was an English ball at the Manila Club, at which there was a brilliant gathering of English, American, Spanish and Filipino social leaders. Major General and Mrs. Chaffee are tireless in their social activities and enjoy almost boundless popularity. Commander Marix of the Navy and Mrs. Marix are also frequent and popular entertainers. Miss Aldrich, daughter of Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, who is making a long stay in Manila, has become a social favorite. Mrs. Fredendall, wife of Capt. Ira L. Fredendall, U. S. A., has returned to Manila from Japan and has been cordially welcomed. Captains Butt and Ramsey, both of the Army, are prominent at all the social functions of the season.

On the eve of his departure from Manila for the United States on Jan. 30, Chaplain Edward H. Fitzgerald, 22d Inf., U. S. A., was the guest of honor at a large reception given by the Young Men's Catholic Institute at which he was presented with several valuable gifts, including a clock, a compass and a thermometer, the presentation being made by Mrs. Wright, wife of Acting Governor Wright. The music was furnished by the 22d Infantry Band. The guests included Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. A., Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, U. S. A.; Capt. Thomas Cruise, U. S. A.; and Comdr. Daniel D. V. Stuart, U. S. N.

The vaudeville performance given at the Army and Navy Club in Manila on the evening of Jan. 10, by members of that organization and many ladies prominent in Manila society, proved to be one of the most brilliant and delightful events of the season. The affair was conducted by the following officers, all of the Army: Stage Manager, Capt. Louis H. Bash; Masters of Scenery, Capt. Ralph H. Van Deeman, Lieut. Allen Parker and Lieut. Walter C. Sweeney; Business Manager, Capt. Frank DeW. Ramsey; Electricians, Capt. Carl F. Hartmann and Lieut. C. Emery Hathaway. The performance, which drew a large and fashionable audience, opened with a capital song and dance by Lieut. Reynolds J. Burt and Lieut. Robert B. Calvert, both of the Army, who were followed by Mrs. Haskell with recitations from Eugene Field. Ensign Lyman A. Cotten of the Navy rendered several fetching banjo solos, Capt. Frederic H. Delano of the Navy gave an excellent character sketch and two vocal numbers were sung by a quartette consisting of Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, Lieutenant Calvert, Lieutenant Wood, all of the Army, and Mr. Steele. The tableaux, arranged by Captain Bash, were strikingly beautiful. Mrs. Banister, wife of Major William B. Banister, of the Army, appeared as "Madame Recamier"; Mrs. Grimes, wife of Lieut. George M. Grimes, of the Army, appeared in a scene entitled "The Broken Pitcher"; Miss Page, daughter of Col. John H. Page, of the Army, represented "The Duchess of Devonshire"; Mrs. McCaskey, wife of Lieut. Walter B. McCaskey of the Army as "The Chocolate Girl" and Miss Ide, daughter of Chief Justice Ide, as "Tribly in the Latin Quarter." Miss Marix, daughter of Comdr. Adolph Marix of the Navy, and Miss Goodman, daughter of Major Thomas C. Goodman of the Army, gave a captivating rendering of "La Belle Parisienne"; Lieutenant Evans, of the Army, did several black face specialties; Lieutenant Calvert convulsed the audience with his parody on Kipling's "On the Road to Mandalay," and Miss Brechemin, daughter of Major Louis Brechemin of the Army, delighted everybody with her dainty singing of French songs. The performance concluded with a charming sketch entitled "The Bachelor's Reverie," the scene representing a bachelor idly smoking while before him passed in review a bevy of beautiful women in character costume, as follows: "The Country Girl," Miss Angell; "The Japanese Girl," Miss Aldrich; "The Society Girl," Miss Adelaide Egbert; "The Flower Girl," Miss Chapman; "The Golf Girl," Miss Robertson; "The Filipino Girl," Mrs. Eetes; "The Summer Girl," Miss Carr; "Carmen," Miss Marix; "The Bride," Mrs. Rutherford; "The Bachelor," Mr. Walker. The music for this, the most delightful amateur entertainment ever given in Manila, was furnished by the orchestra of the 24th Infantry Band. The proceeds, which were large, are to be divided between the West Point and the Annapolis Athletic Associations.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

The second session of the first Porto Rican Legislature closed at midnight of March 1. The session lasted 60 days and of 144 bills introduced, about 70 have become laws.

Washington's birthday was celebrated in Havana with a colonial tea at the Cabana fortress, the hostesses being Mrs. Stuart, wife of Lieut. Edward A. Stuart, 20th Coast Artillery, U. S. A., and Mrs. Brady, wife of Capt. James F. Brady, 21st Coast Art., U. S. A. The attendance included nearly everybody of prominence in Havana society, and the tea was followed by a hop, the music and decorations for which were exceedingly attractive.

Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., Governor of Cuba, has published the following in the Official Gazette of Havana: "Lieut. Comdr. Lucien Young, U. S. N., having been relieved from duty in the island of Cuba, the Military Governor desires to express his appreciation of the efficient services rendered by him as Captain of the Port of Havana, in the Light House Service, the buoying of the harbors, the preparation of regulations for captains of ports and the maintenance of an efficient and valuable harbor police in the harbor of Havana."

Veterinarian Daniel Le May, 7th Cav., U. S. A., who has been ordered from Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba, to Fort Douglas, Utah, expects to leave Havana on March 22. The Havana Post says of him: "The many friends made by Dr. Le May during his residence here will regret very much to hear of his near departure."

Major Tasker H. Bliss, Subsistence Department, U. S. A., who has served as Collector of Customs at Havana since the American occupation of that city, has made so many friends there that the order relieving him from duty is keenly regretted. The Havana Post in an appreciative article on his work says: "Too much praise cannot be given Colonel Bliss for the good work that he has accomplished in the customs service of the Island of Cuba."

Despite his heavy work and his application to it he has made for himself lifelong friends among the best people of the island who will always remember his stay here with pleasure and will assure him a hearty welcome should he ever pay the island a visit after he leaves. Few people will leave here with more good wishes for future success than he."

Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., Military Governor of Cuba, has issued an order instructing all accounting officers of the Army serving in the Military Department of Cuba, to apply for authority to transfer to some proper civilian official of the military government all funds and property in their possession pertaining to the military government of Cuba, it being the desire of the Military Governor to settle all such accounts by March 15, 1902.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. Francis Lowry, U. S. N., retired, an officer of the old Navy, died at Burlington, Vt., on March 2, after suffering with paralysis for several years. He was born in Vermont July 15, 1814, and entered the Navy in August, 1831, being attached to the flagship Fairchild of the West India Squadron. He cruised in various waters until about 1845, when he was on the steamer Fulton, where experiments were in progress for burning the smoke of coal. Carbolic acid was generated which entered the ward room, killing two men and seriously injured several others, Captain Lowry being one of them. The poisonous gas produced partial paralysis of the limbs and throat and resulted in his final retirement in 1855. He was promoted to passed midshipman June 23, 1838, and lieutenant in July, 1843, and was commissioned captain in 1867. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, Captain Lowry tendered his services to the Government and in May, 1861, was ordered on recruiting service at Portland, Me., where he remained until the following June, when the rendezvous was closed. Later he received orders to go to the naval asylum at League Island, but his infirmities would not permit him to perform the duties of that station and he returned to his home in Burlington. Captain Lowry, although unable to leave the house to walk any distance for many years, was of such a pleasing disposition and so companionable that his wide circle of friends frequently called upon him at his home to discuss the matters of the day. He is survived by two daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth, both of Burlington. The funeral was held March 4, Rev. George Y. Bliss officiating. The burial was in Lake View cemetery.

Advices from Honolulu announce that P. R. Noble, the son of Lieut. Col. Charles H. Noble, 16th U. S. Inf., died on the transport Grant Feb. 24. The boy had been ill ever since the transport left San Francisco en route to Manila.

Mrs. C. W. St. John, a sister of Pay Director William W. Williams, U. S. N., died at New York City, Feb. 24. Carpenter Henry R. Philbrick, U. S. N., retired, who died at New London, Conn., Feb. 15, was born in Maine, and received his warrant as carpenter Nov. 12, 1869. He also served in the Navy during the Civil War, as a carpenter. He was retired Oct. 11, 1889.

Announcement is made of the death of Mrs. James Speyers, mother of Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers, U. S. N., in New York City.

Alma Frances Dugger, the two-year old daughter of Commissary Sergt. C. F. Dugger, U. S. A., and Mrs. Dugger, died at Hamilton Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba, on Feb. 18, of diphtheria.

The death is reported at Nome, Alaska, of Randolph M. Myers, son of the late Gen. William Myers, U. S. A., who was retired in 1883 as a lieutenant colonel of the Quartermaster's Department and who died in 1887.

Mrs. Ellen Irwin Elzey, who died at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 23, 1902, was the widow of the late Capt. Arnold Elzey, U. S. A., who served in the Mexican war and received the brevet of captain for gallant and meritorious service, and resigned from the Army in 1861.

Robert McDougall Campau, son of Alexander M. and Eliza S. Campau, and brother of Chief Eng. H. W. Fitch, U. S. N., died at Detroit, Mich., March 2.

Mrs. Eliza Reynolds, mother of Major Alfred Reynolds, Inspector General's Department, U. S. A., died at St. Paul, Minn., March 3, in her 87th year.

Mr. Waldemar Julius, Chief Clerk in the Engineer Department for many years, dropped dead at his desk in the Army Building, New York, on Sunday, March 2. He had gone to his office to attend to some unfinished business, and was stricken with heart disease. He leaves a widow and family. The deceased was held in high esteem for his high ability and many good qualities.

The War Department is advised of the death of 1st Lieut. Ernest E. Allen, 8th Field Battery, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., suddenly on Tuesday, March 4, of embolism of pulmonary artery. Lieutenant Allen was born in Missouri, and entered the Military Academy as a cadet in June, 1896, and was graduated in June, 1900, and assigned to the 14th Infantry. He was later transferred to the Artillery Corps, and his commission as 1st lieutenant is dated July 1, 1901.

Silas Hare Craycroft, a son of 1st Lieut. W. T. Craycroft, U. S. A., and a nephew of Gen. Luther R. Hare, U. S. A., died at Kansas City, Mo., March 2.

Sailmaker Nicholas Lynch, who was warranted June 3, 1861, and was retired in 1884, died in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 27.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Florence Washington Nelson, youngest daughter of Comdr. Thomas Nelson, U. S. N., retired, to Ensign Walter Benjamin Tardy, U. S. N., is announced to take place at the Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., on Saturday evening, March 22, at 8 o'clock.

A Washington correspondent writes: "Among spring weddings will be that of Miss Julia Scott to Lieut. William Watts, U. S. N., retired, in St. John's Church, the last of April. Miss Scott, who is the daughter of Major Douglas M. Scott, U. S. A., retired, is one of the handsomest, as well as one of the most popular young women of the Army contingent. Major and Mrs. Scott are occupying a house on Twentieth street, near Dupont Circle, from which their daughter's marriage will take place, but for several years past they have made their home at their summer place in Canada.

Capt. Hansford L. Threlkeld, 30th U. S. Inf., was married on Feb. 26, at Morganfield, Ky., to Miss Bettie Waller, daughter of Mr. Thomas S. Waller.

An excellent portrait of Capt. T. Bentley Mott, Art. Corps, U. S. A., Military Attaché at the American Embassy in Paris, appears in *Armée de Marine* of Feb. 16, as the first of a series of portraits of foreign Military and Naval attachés in France, and of French attachés abroad, to be published by our French contemporary. An outline of Captain Mott's service since his graduation from the Military Academy in 1886, accompanies the portrait.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. T. M. Anderson is visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. H. Allen, at Fort Sheridan.

Lieut. Allen D. Raymond, Art. Corps, has recently taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Morgan, Ala. A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Luther S. Harvey, Asst. Surg., U. S. V., at Holguin, Cuba, Feb. 22.

Chaplain Bernard Kelly, 10th U. S. Inf., should be addressed for the present at 1115 Tyler street, Topeka, Kansas.

Lieut. R. W. Collins, Art. Corps, left Pensacola, Fla., for the North early in the week to spend the month of March on leave.

Lieut. Granville Sevier, Art. Corps, lately visiting in New York City, left this week to join the 24th Company, Coast Artillery, at Havana, Cuba.

Col. W. L. Haskin, Art. Corps, has appointed Capt. J. K. Cree, Art. Corps, Adjutant of the Artillery District of New London, with station at Fort Trumbull.

Gen. W. A. Kobbé, U. S. A., who has had his leave from the Philippines extended one month, has for present address care Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Earl W. Taylor, Coast Art., under recent orders changes base from Fort Fremont, S. C., to Fort Wadsworth, for duty with Capt. E. H. Catlin's 85th Company.

Through the efforts of Major General Brooke, on representation to the War Department, the temporary stoppage of the lighting up of the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, is to be removed.

Col. David E. Austen, of the New York National Guard, entertained at dinner at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, New York City, a few days since, Col. J. P. Story, U. S. A., and Capt. John T. Martin, U. S. A.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. A., was in Boston, Mass., this week, to deliver an address before the Minute Men of Tremont Temple. He was a guest at the dinner given on March 6 in Boston in honor of Prince Henry of Prussia.

The friends of Mrs. Dewey will regret to hear she still continues indisposed, although the temperature of Palm Beach, Fla., has worked improvement in the throat trouble which caused her to leave Washington for the winter.

Mrs. J. T. Patton and her daughter, a most charming young lady, of Detroit, Mich., who have made many friends during their stay at the Presidio, leave for the East March 1. Mrs. Patton's eldest daughter is the wife of Major Cornelius Gardener, U. S. A.

Lieut. John C. Beaumont, U. S. M. C., has been granted a short leave of absence and will resume duties at the Washington, D. C., Barracks. He is the son of the late Rear Admiral J. C. Beaumont, U. S. N., and inherits many of his distinguished father's characteristics.

We are authorized to announce the engagement of Miss Mabel Vivian Gassen and Capt. Adrian S. Fleming, Art. Corps, U. S. A. Miss Gassen is the elder daughter of Col. and Mrs. A. G. Gassen, of San Diego, Cal. The wedding will take place about the middle of June.

Col. George R. Dyer, of the 12th N. G. N. Y., and Mrs. Dyer will entertain Adjutant General Corbin, U. S. A., and Mrs. Corbin, and Major Gen. C. F. Roe, N. G. N. Y., and Mrs. Roe, at dinner on Tuesday, March 11. Following the dinner, Colonel and Mrs. Dyer will entertain their guests at the Criterion Theater.

An Albany correspondent writes: Lieut. Alphonse Streblor, Philippine Scouts, who captured General Lukban, in the Philippines, is an Albany boy. He enlisted in the Regular Army, a few years ago, and served in the 10th and 23d Inf., during the Spanish-American War. He was promoted to sergeant and was appointed 1st lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, July 1, 1901.

When Prince Henry arrived at Erie, Pa., March 5, Mrs. Gridley and Miss Gridley, widow and daughter of Capt. Charles V. Gridley, U. S. N., who commanded the Olympia at Manila Bay, were admitted to the train by invitation of Rear Admiral Evans, U. S. N., who was a class mate of Gridley at Annapolis. The Admiral presented them to Prince Henry, who gave them very cordial welcome to the train.

A recent arrival at the post of Tagbilaron, Bohol, P. I., is Alexander Smith Dalton, son of Lieut. and Mrs. H. F. Dalton, 19th Inf., born Jan. 9, 1902. The little fellow is the first American child born on the Island of Bohol, and his parents are being showered with congratulations in consequence. Lieutenant Dalton is the Adjutant, 3d Battalion, 10th Inf., and Adjutant of the Post of Tagbilaron.

According to late telegrams from the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Station, Ensign Farmer Morrison, U. S. N., and Naval Cadet John H. Furze, U. S. N., have been detailed for duty in connection with the "Philippine Longitude Expedition." These officers will remain attached to that expedition during the present season of work, but are not regarded as belonging to the observation party permanently.

Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens, U. S. N., who was invalided from the Philippines some time since and sent to the Mare Island Naval Hospital, has so far recovered his health that he has been directed to report to the Commandant of that yard for temporary special duty. Commander Stevens' last sea duty began in July, 1900, and it is quite probable that he will continue on the Pacific coast for several months yet before coming East for shore duty.

The Superior Court of Wilmington, Del., on Feb. 27, granted Mrs. Bessie H. Hetherington a divorce from her husband, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Hetherington, U. S. N., on the ground of desertion. The couple have two children, and the custody of Gladys Hetherington is committed to the father and Hewes Hetherington to the mother. The marriage took place in 1889, and Mrs. Hetherington charges that her husband deserted her Oct. 2, 1898. While Commander and Mrs. Hetherington were in Japan the commander shot and killed an Englishman named Robinson, who had been paying attention to Mrs. Hetherington.

A dainty little volume of "Verses," by Bessie Chandler, has been issued from the "Blue Sky Press" of Chicago. The author, Mrs. Le Roy Parker, is the daughter of the late Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler, and the volume is dedicated to his memory, bearing appropriately on its cover the blue field and two white stars of his flag. The verses are of an unusually high standard, of true poetic feeling and expression and full of originality in the ideas expressed. Many of the verses are philosophic in tone; others in lighter vein; and a series of "Bric-a-Brac Verses" are full of odd humor. Some of the verses have heretofore appeared in magazines of high standard, such as the Century, Scribner's, The Cosmopolitan, Harper's Bazar and the New England. A very limited edition of these "Verses" has been issued.

Chaplain W. H. Pearson, U. S. A., should be addressed at 25 Cumberland avenue, Asheville, N. C.

Major H. B. Moon, U. S. A., should be addressed at 1209 K street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Col. E. H. Crowder, U. S. A., is in Washington, D. C., on official business from the Department of the Lakes at Chicago.

Mrs. Burr, mother of Capt. Archibald Butt, U. S. A., has been passing this winter in New Orleans, La., with her son, Mr. Louis Burr.

The Omaha, Neb., Excelsior of March 1 publishes a letter from Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., retired, opposing the Chinese exclusion act.

P. A. Surg. H. D. Wilson, U. S. N., who has been ordered to the Asiatic Station, will leave Washington March 9, with a detachment of about 150 marines.

Lieut. Col. William Davis, Jr., U. S. A., residing at Arkadelphia, Ark., reached his 64th birthday on March 5, and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

Mrs. Breeze, widow of Capt. S. Livingston Breeze, U. S. Navy, has left the Ebbitt Hotel, Washington, D. C., where she passed the winter, and has gone to Rockville, Md.

General Sinclair, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sinclair have left the Bancroft Hotel, and have taken an apartment in the Farragut, corner 17th and I streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Admiral Upshur, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Upshur, have been passing the winter in Bermuda. Admiral Upshur made a flying visit to his daughter, Mrs. Hunt, at Porto Rico, the wife of Gov. William H. Hunt.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Clark Cosby of New York, are guests at Seton Inn, Lakewood, N. J. Their friends will be glad to learn that Mr. Cosby is now recuperating rapidly, after a long illness of typhoid fever.

Among the guests at the ball given by the City of Chicago to Prince Henry of Prussia were Comdr. F. M. Symonds, U. S. N., Surg. Andrew M. Moore, U. S. N., and Mrs. Moore, Lieut. Waldo Evans, U. S. N., and Mrs. Evans, and Chaplain A. T. Marix, U. S. M. C.

Major Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook, U. S. A., retired, has returned to the United States after an extended visit with his daughter, Mrs. Baker, wife of Capt. Chauncey B. Baker, Quartermaster's Department, Havana, Cuba.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, has arranged to sail for Cuba during the coming week, where she will visit the family of Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., Governor of the island. She will be accompanied by Mrs. H. B. Beale.

Mrs. Bell, wife of Gen. J. M. Bell, after spending two months at Galen Hall Sanitarium, Atlantic City, is so much improved in health that she has joined the general in Washington, D. C., where they have taken apartments at the Fortner, corner of Fifteenth and U streets, N. W.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., in responding to the toast "The Army and Navy," at a dinner of the St. David's Society in New York City, this week, said that in the opinion of the professional soldier the United States would not be endangered by a larger Army, and intimated that a larger fighting force is a necessity.

Mrs. Leach, wife of Mr. Boynton Leach, formerly of the U. S. Navy, entertained at a luncheon at her apartment in the Prince Karl, corner K and 19th streets, Washington, D. C., on Feb. 27. Among those present were Mrs. Buttler, wife of Major W. C. Butler, 25th U. S. Inf., Mrs. Bradford and Miss Veazie.

President Roosevelt has appointed Ralph Earl Sampson, son of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, a cadet at large to the Naval Academy; Woodward Philip, son of the late Rear Admiral John W. Philip, first alternate; O. H. Howard, son of Major Guy V. Howard, U. S. A., second alternate, and Presley Morgan Taylor, son of Rear Admiral Henry Taylor, U. S. N., third alternate.

Sir Augustus Hemming, the Governor of Jamaica, accompanied by Lady Hemming, is expected to leave Kingston about March 28, for Santiago de Cuba, to repay the official visit made to Jamaica last November by Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor General of Cuba. Sir Augustus and Lady Hemming will be conveyed to Santiago by the Government yacht Kanawha, and will stay several days in Cuba.

Mrs. Perry, wife of Gen. A. J. Perry, U. S. A., has had a short visit from her daughter, Mrs. Fairfield Osborn, of New York, and from her sister, Mrs. Rathborne. The latter came to Washington, D. C., to welcome Prince Henry to Mount Vernon, she being one of the Regents of the Mount Vernon Association. Mrs. Rathborne returned to Augusta, Ga., where she is passing this winter accompanied by Mrs. Perry, who will pass two weeks with her sister in Augusta.

The War Department is unable to identify the man captured by Lieut. Pratt of the 1st Infantry, at Cagbayan, Samar, last week, and said to be a deserter from one of the Volunteer regiments. According to the cable despatches received by the Department the man's name is William Dunston and he served in the ranks of the Filipino insurgents for several months. There was also captured at the same time a native by the name of Abukus said to have been the right hand man of Lukban.

The Union League Club of New York entertained the officers of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern at the club-house a few days since, with a "smoker," variety entertainment and supper. Among the guests were: Capt. T. C. McLean, Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Capt. Clifford H. West, Capt. J. B. Coghlan, Comdr. R. P. Rodgers, Comdr. J. B. Briggs, Lieut. Comdr. F. S. Carter, all of the U. S. Navy; Capt. Jacob W. Miller, Lieut. Comdr. Alfred Brooks Fry, of the Naval Militia; Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N.; Col. James N. Wheeler, U. S. A.

The appointment of Harry H. Steckler of Kansas to be a 2d lieutenant in the Army, which was sent to the Senate on Feb. 10, and held up in that body pending an inquiry as to the fitness of the appointee, has been withdrawn by the President. Mr. Steckler served in the Philippines with the 20th Kansas Volunteers, and it is stated at the War Department that his appointment was withdrawn because of statements of former officers of that regiment regarding his qualifications for the Regular Service. No charges were made which in any way reflected on Mr. Steckler's personal character.

Colonel Dimmick, who commanded the troops of the 2d United States Cavalry, which acted as escort to Prince Henry of Prussia on his recent visit to Washington, was sent for by His Royal Highness, and invited into the German Embassy, where Prince Henry thanked him personally for his service, saying how grateful he felt for having an escort of United States Regular Cavalry, and asking that his thanks be conveyed to the officers and men comprising the escort. The Prince also spoke of the fine appearance of men and horses.

Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., U. S. A., has changed station to Santiago, Cuba.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Russell P. Reeder, U. S. A., at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., March 4. Lieut. W. W. Ballard, Art. Corps, as a recent arrival New York from Porto Rico, and is now on duty at Fort Columbus.

Major Medorem Crawford, Art. Corps, on a short leave from Fort Schuyler, N. Y., is visiting friends in Washington, D. C.

Capt. E. M. Johnson, Jr., 19th U. S. Inf., on an extended leave from the Philippines, is visiting at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Capt. Charles Crawford, U. S. A., who is en route to the United States from Manila, should be addressed at Paola, Kansas.

Capt. John F. Merry, U. S. A., who entered the Service Oct. 15, 1892, has been placed on the retired list, to date from March 5, 1902.

Capt. W. A. Holbrook, 5th U. S. Cav., who has been on duty in the Philippines as Governor of the province of Antique, Pannay, has joined his regiment.

Major F. B. Jones, 9th Inf., lately visiting in New York, left Bedloe's Island, March 8, for Havana in charge of 101 recruits for organizations in Cuba.

Lieut. Col. J. M. K. Davis, Commanding Artillery District of San Juan, has appointed Lieut. J. S. Oakes and Lieut. Morris E. Locke his engineer officers.

Dr. F. C. Van Vliet and family have returned to their home in Shrewsbury, N. J., after visiting Mrs. Van Vliet at 819 15th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

A son was born to Mrs. W. C. Rivers, wife of Capt. Rivers, U. S. A., at West Point, N. Y., March 2. The new arrival has been christened William Cannon Rivers.

Lieut. P. Willis, Art. Corps, U. S. A., has left Vancouver Barracks for Fort Monroe, Va., where he has been ordered to take a special course at the Artillery School.

Mrs. Rowena Hildreth Reade, widow of Henry Reade, and mother of Capt. Harry Reade and of Major Philip Reade, lies dangerously ill of pneumonia at her home, 871 Lake View avenue, Lowell, Mass. She was born in Braintree—now Lowell—Middlesex County, Mass., Sept. 21, 1814.

Major Mason Carter, U. S. A., retired, has been detailed as Professor of Military Science at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. Major and Mrs. Carter have lived at Sewanee the past year, and became very fond of the place, and those connected with the University, so look forward with much pleasure to having a summer home on that beautiful mountain.

Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for week ending March 5, 1902, were Capt. G. B. Duncan, U. S. A.; Gen. J. I. Rodgers, U. S. A.; Major D. C. Kingman, U. S. A.; Capt. A. S. Bickham, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral J. A. Howell, U. S. N.; Major J. B. Porter, U. S. A.; Capt. G. L. Byroade, U. S. A.; Col. E. P. Andrus, U. S. A.; Capt. A. S. Morgan, U. S. A.; and Capt. E. O. Ord, U. S. A.

Capt. J. B. Coghlan, U. S. N., will review the 2d Naval Battalion of New York, Co. D of the 13th regiment, and the band and field music of the regiment, as a combined force, at the army of the 13th regiment in Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday night, March 11, and dancing will follow. There will also be several exhibition drills, including battle exercises in which blank ammunition will be used. Captain Coghlan will be entertained at dinner by the officers of the battalion at the army.

Mrs. Maus, wife of Col. M. P. Maus, U. S. A., chaperoned a theatre party on Monday night, given by her sister, Miss Anita Poor, after which there was a supper. Among those present were Lieutenant Commander Gibbons, U. S. N.; Lieutenants Niblack, Caldwell, Poor and Hicks, Miss Carola de Peyster, Miss Harriett Wadsworth, Miss May, Miss Loring, Miss Cobb, Miss Austin, and the Misses Bell, Count von Arnim and Baron Frankenstein, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Foulke, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Peters.

Miss Helen Gould visited the Navy Yard at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 27, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Palen, relatives, and traveling companions. They spent a pleasant hour inspecting ships and other points of interest. Captain Watson, Executive Officer; Lieutenant Dismukes, aide to Admiral Cotton; Lieutenant Baker and Lieutenant Stickney escorted the ladies, and when the tour was completed Admiral Cotton ordered his steam launch placed at their disposal, in which the guests went to Norfolk, later returning to Old Point.

The popular enthusiasm for Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., during his journey with Prince Henry, writes a correspondent of the New York Sun, is a marked feature of every crowd all along the route. General Corbin also comes in for a good deal of cheering, there being no small patriotic pride in his commanding military figure towering as he does above all the groups of foreign officers about him, although General von Plessen, of the kindly but soldierly face, is a good second to him.

Gen. Anson Mills, U. S. A., retired, entertained at dinner on Friday, Feb. 28, at his home in Washington. His guests were Mr. Justice Harlan, the Speaker of the House, General Grosvenor, Senator J. B. Henderson, Senator Proctor, General Heywood, Mr. Van Voorhis, General Bird, Col. Edwards, Gen. Moore, Col. Carter, Col. Andrews, General Ludington, Mr. Landis, Admiral Ludlow, Captain Herron and Captain McDonald. Another dinner was given by General Mills on Saturday, March 1, when his guests were, the Chinese Minister, Mr. Justice White, General Freeman, Colonel Simpson, Major Carter, Mr. Rockhill, Mr. Hopkins, General Davis, Senator Dolliver, General Barry, Colonel Hoff, Colonel Black, General Wilson, Commander Baird, General Randolph, Mr. Perry and Mr. Kauffmann.

Brig. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector General, U. S. A., has just returned from an extended tour of inspection of the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, and among the particularly interesting social features in the Philippines he mentions the formation of a branch of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in the Orient. This branch of the society will be of particular interest, as it is composed almost entirely of officers of the Army and Navy now stationed in the far East, and will undoubtedly aid materially in bringing the Americans beyond the Pacific closer to the home country. The coat of arms of the society will suggest our historical advancement, a soldier belt encircling the United States shield. In the right lower half of the shield will be a representation of the battle of Bunker Hill, in the left lower half the scene where our flag was raised at Kaskasia, Ill., there being an eastern and western revolutionary event. The shield will be surmounted by a representation of St. George and the Dragon. The belt will be supported by a caribou of Asia and a caribou of Maine, a scroll below bearing the legend "Droit et Loyale."

Col. Edward P. Pearson, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Pearson, have gone to Florida to remain through March.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunt are in China, and will visit Japan before returning to their home in New York. Mr. Hunt is a son of the late William H. Hunt, Secretary of the U. S. Navy.

Rear Admiral Remy, U. S. N., sailed from Cavite March 1, for New York, on board the Brooklyn, and Rear Admiral Kempff left Yokohama on board the steamship City of Pekin, for San Francisco, March 1, having turned his command over to Rear Admiral Wildes.

Among those present at a banquet in Chicago on Feb. 3 in honor of Prince Henry were Major Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. A., Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, U. S. N., Comdr. W. S. Cowles, U. S. N., Col. T. A. Bingham, Adj. Gen. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., Governor Yates, and Mayor Harrison.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has not yet taken up the matter of the confirmation of the nominations of Generals Crozier, Davis and Gillespie. At the meeting of this week, Senator Hawley was unable to be present, owing to sickness, and Senator Proctor was absent in Vermont. The committee considered several unimportant bills.

The War Department has received the proceedings and findings of a court-martial which met in the Philippines for the trial of 1st Lieut. James H. Aldrich, of the Philippine Scouts, on the charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" and others of equal seriousness. The court found the officer guilty and recommended that he be dismissed from the Service. The record of the court is now in the hands of the Judge Advocate General of the Army for review and will be later sent to the President.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

The President has approved and signed S. 1573, to authorize Comdr. James M. Miller, U. S. N., Surg. Oliver D. Norton, U. S. N., and Mr. Edwin V. Morgan, formerly secretary of the legation of the United States at Seoul, Korea, to accept presents tendered to them by His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany.

The Senate has passed H. J. Res. 106, authorizing the Secretary of War to loan to the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution certain Revolutionary trophies at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Senate has passed S. 1879, authorizing the appointment and retirement as a captain in the U. S. Army "in view of long and faithful services, of David McMurtrie Gregg, especially for gallant conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, and his participation and gallant conduct in forty or more battles and engagements, as shown by the records of the War Department." Also S. 1102, providing that the commandant of any naval station beyond the continental limits of the United States may, by express authority of the President, be empowered to convene general courts-martial for the trial of persons under his command. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy in favor of this last bill states that the need of legislation of this character has recently been again brought to the Department's attention by Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N., the governor of the island of Guam. Officers authorized to convene general courts-martial do not, on account of its isolated position, often visit that island; hence it is a matter of vital importance from the standpoint of discipline that the commandant of the naval station at Guam (the Governor) should have power to convene general courts-martial for the trial of persons whose offenses warrant the infliction of greater punishment than can be awarded by summary courts.

The Senate on March 1, passed bills granting the following pensions: \$40 per month to the widow of Capt. William H. Walcott, 17th U. S. Inf., to be reduced to \$50 in the event of the death of an invalid and dependent son; \$30 to the widow of Col. Charles L. Kilburn, late Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. A.; \$30 to the widow of Col. John P. Hatch, 2d U. S. Cav., Brig. Gen. of Vols.; \$40 to the widow of Col. William Anthony Elderkin, late Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. A.; and \$30 to the widow of Capt. George S. L. Ward, 22d U. S. Inf.

The Senate has passed S. 192, authorizing the appointment of Allen V. Reed, Captain, retired, to be a rear-admiral, retired, from Nov. 22, 1898. Also S. 942, to appoint Harlow L. Street, late 1st lieutenant, 1st Cav., a 1st lieutenant of Cavalry, to retire. Also S. 1321, to appoint James G. Field, assistant surgeon, U. S. N., retired, to the active list of the Navy as a surgeon (with rank of lieutenant) not in line of promotion. Also H. R. 4748, to nominate Lieut. Comdr. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., now on the retired list, to be a commander on the retired list. Also H. R. 5224, to appoint Edward Kershner as a medical director in the Navy on the retired list. Also S. 3129, amended to give authority to the Secretary of War to grant permission by revocable license to the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. to erect and maintain, on the military reservations within the United States or its island possessions, such buildings as their work for the promotion of the social, physical, intellectual and moral welfare of the garrisons may require, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may impose.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported without amendment S. 2172, for the payment of medical expenses of sick officers and enlisted men of the Army while absent from duty with leave or on furlough.

Mr. Penrose has introduced in the Senate the following intended amendment to the bill (S. 1883) to promote the efficiency of the clerical service in the Navy of the United States, etc., to add to section 3 the following: Provided, That there shall be nothing in this section and act which shall affect the civil-service appointees or their pay and positions, and there shall be no appointments or assignments from the clerical corps to fill vacancies occurring in civil-service positions at the Navy Yards and naval stations or in any department of the Navy.

The House on Feb. 28 passed bills granting the following pensions: \$24 per month to the widow of 1st Lieut. Amos J. Bruce, 12th U. S. Inf.; \$25 to Adelaide Worth Bagley, mother of the late Ensign Worth Bagley, U. S. N.; \$35 to the widow of Comdr. Felix McCurley, U. S. N.; \$15 to the widow of Lieut. Charles H. Lester, 2d U. S. Cav.; \$30 to the widow of Capt. David D. Mitchell, 15th U. S. Inf.; \$40 to the widow of Peter S. Michie, late professor at the U. S. Military Academy, assimilated to the rank of colonel, U. S. A.; and \$35 and \$2 for minor child to the widow of Lieut. Charles A. E. King, U. S. N.

The House Committee on Claims has reported with amendment H. R. 5756, for the relief of the officers and crew of the U. S. S. Charleston, lost in the Philippine Islands, Nov. 2, 1890. The Senate bill of like tenor, S. 1673, has been reported with an amendment by the Senate Naval Committee.

The Secretary of the Navy has forwarded to the House Committee on Naval Affairs, with his approval, a request from Admiral Crowninshield for an appropriation of \$71,-

000 to be expended at the naval stations, New London, Conn., and Norfolk, Va., for the purposes of converting certain buildings, now unused, at those stations, so that they may be rendered suitable for training purposes, and for the maintenance of a training station at New London. It is stated that the one at Norfolk, Va., is now in operation under the supervision of the commanding officer of the receiving ship Franklin, and only needs improvements, so that a larger number of men can be looked after and trained there.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. R. 62, Mr. Clapp—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to donate to the Minnesota Historical Society the steering wheel of the former ship Minnesota.

S. 420, Mr. Kearns—Authorizing the Secretary of War to improve the military post at Fort Douglas in accordance with the plans and recommendations of the board on military posts and camp sites. Section 2 appropriates \$750,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in accordance with the plans and recommendations of the board, to carry out said plans and recommendations.

S. 423, Mr. Gallinger—That any officer of the Marine Corps who served as an officer or as an enlisted man in the Regular or Volunteer Army or Navy or Marine Corps during the civil war prior to April 3, 1865, and whose name is borne on the official register of the Navy, and who has heretofore been retired for wounds received, or disability resulting from sickness originating in the line of duty, or on account of age, or after thirty years and over consecutive service, shall be placed on the retired list of the Marine Corps with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him at the time of retirement: Provided, That this act shall not apply to any officer who received an advance of grade at the time of retirement, nor to any officer whose total service in the Regular or Volunteer Army or Navy or Marine Corps did not exceed ten years, nor to any officer who received an advanced grade at the time or since the date of his retirement by virtue of the provisions of a special act of Congress.

S. 422, Mr. Aldrich—Authorizing the appointment of John Russell Bartlett, Captain, U. S. N., retired, as a rear-admiral on the retired list of the Navy, to date from March 3, 1899.

S. 425, Mr. Cullom—Authorizing the President to amend the date of the restoration of Capt. Tenor Ten Eyck to his rank in the Army, and of his retirement, so that said restoration and retirement shall take effect upon the date of the close of the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress.

S. 426, Mr. Hale—Authorizing the President to appoint Gen. A. S. Daggett to the grade of major-general in the Army on the retired list, with the pay and allowances established by law.

S. 430, Mr. Foraker—Authorizing the President to commission Louis H. Thompson, who, while a contract surgeon in the Philippine Islands in the performance of duty was wounded and by reason thereof had his right leg amputated, a 1st lieutenant and assistant surgeon in the Army, that he may be retired as such.

S. 439, Mr. Penrose—Authorizing the President to appoint Major Harry G. Cavanaugh, U. S. A., retired, to the position of lieutenant-colonel of infantry, on the active list, to rank next after William Quinton, the position he would have held had he not been retired for disability from wounds received July 1, 1898, at Santiago de Cuba, the list of lieutenant-colonels of the infantry arm of the service being increased to that extent until a vacancy shall occur; and all laws and parts of laws in conflict heretofore are suspended for this purpose only.

S. 433, Mr. Kean—Appropriates \$10,000 for the repair and rebuilding of the road from Harrisonville, New Jersey, to the post of Fort Mott, N. J., and the national cemetery at Finks Point, N. J.

S. 436, Mr. Perkins—For the relief of certain officers of the Marine Corps of the United States Navy.

H. J. RES. 159, Mr. Fitzgerald—That the U. S. S. Vermont, lately used as a receiving ship in the Navy, and stricken from the Navy Register by order of the Secretary of the Navy, on Dec. 19, 1901, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the Navy Register; the sum of \$54,240 is appropriated to be immediately available, for the purpose of placing the Vermont in suitable condition for use as a receiving ship.

H. J. RES. 160, Mr. Meyer—That Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N., retired, and Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson, U. S. N., retired, be paid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the highest pay and compensation of the rank of rear-admiral on the active list from and after the passage of this act.

H. R. 11906, Mr. Davidson—Granting extra pay to officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Volunteers who were placed on furlough or waiting orders prior to their discharge.

H. R. 12099, Mr. Mudd—For the relief of certain officers of the Marine Corps of the United States Navy. The preamble recites that during the months of December, 1900, and January and February, 1901, pursuant to orders certain officers of the Marine Corps were instructed to appear before boards to be examined for promotion, at Cavite, at Mare Island Navy Yard and at Washington. The exigencies of the service at the time required an increase in the number of officers in the Marine Corps, and the boards were, in consequence, intrusted with discretionary powers to either examine officers for promotion or advance them one grade on "their records" without examination. At Cavite 38 officers were passed and promoted one grade on "their records" without examination. At Mare Island Navy Yard and at Washington the candidates were subjected to a written, oral and physical examination. Of seven officers examined at Mare Island, six passed and one failed. At Washington, out of 25 officers examined 15 passed and 10 failed. In consequence of their failure to pass, the said eleven officers were marked down on the grade list of the Marine Corps from 7 to 33 numbers each and suspended from promotion for the period of one year. A large majority failed in studies and drills in which they had little or no experience, largely due to their absence on various duties in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and at sea up to a short period before examinations were held, and their unpreparedness was altogether due to their absence and has seemingly worked a hardship in their cases, particularly in view of the fact of their brother officers in the Philippines being promoted without examination or questioning of any nature, and other officers being passed over them in numbers during their long suspension from promotion. In view of these facts the bill enacts: "That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to restore said officers who failed to pass said examinations to the numbers and grades held by them before said examinations took place: Provided, That said officers have passed an examination for promotion since the period specified for their suspension from promotion has elapsed."

H. R. 12127, Mr. Wanger—To reorganize the military service of George R. Burnett, late 1st lieutenant 9th U. S. Cav.

H. R. 12142, Mr. Nevin—Appropriates \$300,000 for the purchase and preservation of Jamestown Island, Virginia, where the first permanent English settlement within the boundaries of the present United States of America was made. May 30, 1897.

H. R. 12146, Mr. Bristow—Granting an increase of pension to Emeline C. Sewell, widow of Chief Engineer George Sewell, U. S. N.

H. R. 12147, Mr. Bull—Authorizing the appointment of John Russell Bartlett, a captain on the retired list of the Navy, as a rear-admiral on the retired list of the Navy.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, SECRETARY OF WAR.

WILLIAM CARY SANGER, Assistant Secretary.
LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the nominations for promotion and appointment in the Army sent to the Senate on Feb. 17, and which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 22, page 622, were confirmed by the Senate Feb. 23.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 4, 1902.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, deputy surgeon-general, to be assistant surgeon-general with the rank of colonel, Feb. 14, 1902, vice Pope, deceased.
Maj. Edward B. Moseley, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 14, 1902, vice O'Reilly, promoted.
Capt. Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, Feb. 14, 1902, vice Moseley, promoted.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major William H. Comegys, paymaster, to be deputy paymaster-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 20, 1902, vice McClure, retired.
Capt. Herbert M. Lord, paymaster, to be paymaster with the rank of major, Feb. 20, 1902, vice Comegys, promoted.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Second Lieut. Michael J. McDonough, C. E., to be first lieutenant, April 30, 1901, vice Cavanaugh, promoted.
Second Lieut. Francis A. Pope, C. E., to be first lieutenant, May 2, 1901, vice Jervey, promoted.
Second Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, C. E., to be first lieutenant, May 3, 1901, vice Howell, promoted.
Second Lieut. Paul Stanley Bond, C. E. (heretofore borne on the Army Register as Stanley Bond Hamilton, but under a decree of the Supreme Court of the county of New York, State of New York, authorized to assume his true name, as above indicated, on the 4th day of March), to be first lieutenant, June 29, 1901, vice Wolf, retired.
Second Lieut. William P. Stokely, C. E., to be first lieutenant, Dec. 12, 1901, vice Kutz, promoted.

CAVALRY ARM.

Capt. Charles W. Taylor, 9th Cav., to be major, Feb. 22, 1902, vice Ellis, 13th Cav., deceased.
First Lieut. John B. Christian, 9th Cav., to be captain, Feb. 22, 1902, vice Taylor, 9th Cav., promoted.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Lieut. Col. Charles Morris, Art. Corps, to be colonel, Feb. 21, 1902, vice Guenther, appointed brigadier-general.
Maj. Asher C. Taylor, Art. Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 21, 1902, vice Morris, promoted.
Capt. George F. E. Harrison, Art. Corps, to be major, Feb. 21, 1902, vice Taylor, promoted.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

John Leslie Shepard, of Illinois, contract surgeon, U. S. A., to be assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1902, to fill an original vacancy.
James B. Pascoe, of New York, contract surgeon, U. S. A., to be assistant surgeon, U. S. V., with the rank of captain, Feb. 19, 1902, vice McLean, resigned.
Edward A. Southall, of New York, contract surgeon, U. S. A., to be assistant surgeon, U. S. V., with the rank of captain, Feb. 20, 1902, vice Anderson, honorably discharged.
Joseph C. Garlington, of Georgia, contract surgeon, U. S. A., to be assistant surgeon, U. S. V., with the rank of captain, Feb. 20, 1902, vice Ames, appointed surgeon.

CAVALRY ARM.

Hospital Steward Paul H. Weyrauch, U. S. A., to be second lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
George W. Biegler, of Indiana, late captain, 28th Inf., U. S. V., Feb. 2, 1901, to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Private Bruce Cotton, 25th Co., Coast Art., to be second lieutenant, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Harry W. McCauley, at large, late corporal, Co. E, First Colorado Vol., July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
William R. McGill, of Pennsylvania, late Q. M. Sergt., Co. L, 41st Inf., U. S. V., July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Robert J. Arnold, at large, late 1st lieutenant, 29th Inf., U. S. V., Aug. 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Albert H. Stevens, of the D. C., late second lieutenant, 31st Inf., U. S. V., Aug. 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Charles E. N. Howard, at large, late second lieutenant, 4th Inf., U. S. V., Aug. 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

INFANTRY ARM.

John B. Shuman, of Wisconsin, late second lieutenant, 45th Inf., U. S. V., and second lieutenant, 28th Inf., U. S. A., to be second lieutenant, U. S. A., Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Robert K. Spiller, of Virginia, late first lieutenant, 42d Inf., U. S. V., and second lieutenant, 26th Inf., U. S. A., to be second lieutenant, U. S. A., Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
APPOINTMENT BY TRANSFER IN THE ARMY.
Second Lieut. Jairus A. Moore, from the Infantry Arm to the Art. Corps, with rank from July 25, 1900.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate March 4.

CAVALRY ARM.

Christian A. Bach, at large, late 1st lieutenant 36th Inf., U. S. V., (now second lieutenant 20th Inf., U. S. A.), to be first lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

APPOINTMENTS AS MEDICAL OFFICER OF VOLUNTEERS.

Joseph L. Sanford, of Virginia, contract surgeon, U. S. A., to be assistant surgeon U. S. V., with the rank of captain, March 1, 1902, vice Thomas, resigned.
Edward T. Gibson, of Minnesota, contract surgeon, U. S. A., to be assistant surgeon, U. S. V., with the rank of captain, Feb. 23, 1902, vice Hexamer, honorably discharged.

WITHDRAWAL.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATION WITHDRAWN MARCH 4, 1902.
Harry H. Seckler, of Kansas, which was submitted to the Senate Feb. 10, 1902, for appointment as second lieutenant in the Artillery Corps, U. S. A.

G. O. 21, FEB. 23, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

I—By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of War Department Orders of Feb. 11, 1902, published in G. O. 16, Feb. 14, 1902, from this office, as relates to Battery Burnham and Battery Saffold is modified to read as follows:

On the Fort Mason, California, Military Reservation.
Battery Burnham, in honor of 1st Lieut. Howard M. Burnham, 5th U. S. Art., who was killed in the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, on Sept. 19, 1862.

On the Presidio of San Francisco, California, Military Reservation.

Battery Saffold, in honor of Capt. Marion B. Saffold, 13th U. S. Inf., who was killed in action at Cavite, Island of Luzon, Philippine Islands, on Oct. 8, 1899.

If the following order has been received from the War Department and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, Feb. 27, 1902.
By direction of the President and under the provisions of Par. 216 of the Regulations, the new military post to be established near the city of Des Moines, Iowa, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 4, 1901, will be known as Fort Des Moines, perpetuating the name of the original military post established on the 30th day of May, 1844, at the junction of the Des Moines and Raccoon rivers, by Capt. James Allen's company of the 1st Dragoons and Capt. J. R. B. Gardiner's company of the 1st Inf., around which grew the settlement of which the city of Des Moines is the development.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

SPECIAL ORDERS, MARCH 4, H. Q. A.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. John M. K. Davis, Artillery, Capt. Clement A. F. Flager, C. E., and Capt. Joseph T. Crabbe, Q. M., will meet at San Juan, P. I., March 17, to report upon areas needed for garrison and other purposes in the project for the defense of the harbor of San Juan.

Par. 23, of Dec. 27, directing 1st Lieut. Graham L. Johnson, 11th Inf., to join his company is amended to direct him to join his regiment in the Philippines.

Major Cunliffe H. Murray, 4th Cav., relieved duty headquarters, Department of Lakes, to take effect March 31, will join his squadron at Fort Stevens.

The following transfers are made upon mutual application of officers concerned: Capt. Wm. D. Beach, from 3d Cav., to 9th Cav., Troop E, Capt. Arthur Thayer, from 9th Cav., to 3d Cav., Captain Thayer will join Troop which transferred.

Leave granted Capt. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., Cavalry, Q. M., is extended one month.

Leave granted 1st Lieut. John L. Jordan, 18th Inf., is extended two months.

Leave granted Capt. Samuel Seay, Jr., 2d Inf., is further extended one month.

Leave granted Major Alfred C. Sharp, Inf., A. A. G., is extended two months and fifteen days.

Discharge of William W. Bessell as captain, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, Feb. 23, by reason of his acceptance of appointment as 2d Lieut., Inf., U. S. Army, is announced.

Capt. John F. Preston, 26th Inf., to Columbus Barracks for duty with recruits that may be sent via San Francisco to Philippine Islands.

Leave granted Major William B. Wheeler, 18th Inf., is extended two months.

CIRCULAR 3, MARCH 7, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

1. The following decision is published for the information of all concerned:

Officers' Schools at Posts.—The "Officers' schools at posts," prescribed in paragraph 5, General Orders, No. 155, Nov. 27, 1901, from this office, replaces and supercedes the lycées referred to in paragraph 257 of the Regulations, which are discontinued as separate institutions. The requirement in said order that "all captains of the line of less than ten years' service," with certain exceptions, shall participate in the work of the schools applies to captains having less than ten years' service as commissioned officers in the Regular Army.

The books required for use in the officers' schools other than those published by the Government and distributed by the War Department must be provided by the individual officers concerned.—(Decision Sec. War, March 4, 1902—42557 A. G. O.)

II. Announces that the National Exchange Bank of Wheeling, West Virginia, has increased its security for public deposits to the amount of \$400,000 U. S. bonds.

G. O. 10, FEB. 27, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

The Headquarters, band, and 2d Battalion, 10th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb., will be relieved from duty in this Department upon the arrival of the troops of the 23d Inf., at Fort Crook, and will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco and report upon arrival to the Commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to the Division of the Philippines. (Feb. 27, D. M.)

G. O. 11, FEB. 28, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Major Smith S. Leach, Corps of Engineers, is announced as Engineer Officer of the Department, relieving 1st Lieut. John McClintock, 5th Cav., aide-de-camp. Major Leach will retain his station at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

G. O. 20, JAN. 23, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

The Military Hospital situated at Los Banos, Province of Laguna, Luzon, is transferred to the control of the Chief Surgeon of the Division, as a division hospital. For the purpose of enforcing discipline through general court martial proceedings, together with appropriate action to be taken to that end, the above named hospital is attached to the Post of Manila.

By command of Major General Chaffee:

W. P. HALL, A. A. G.

G. O. 5, FEB. 27, DEPT. OF EAST.

Publishes tables showing the results of the small arms firing in this department for the year 1901. Besides the organizations named, practice of 300 and 300 yards was held by companies of coast artillery, with a few exceptions, where the completion of the practice was rendered impracticable.

PRAISE FROM PRINCE HENRY.

G. O. 2, FEB. 23—3D CAV., FORT MYER, VA.
The Regimental Commander takes pleasure in publishing the following for the information of all officers, and enlisted men of the regiment:

Upon the occasion of his visit to the Capital of the United States, Feb. 24, 1902, His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia, after having expressed to the Regimental Commander in person, his gratitude and pleasure in being escorted by a detachment of United States Regular Cavalry, requested the Regimental Commander to convey, to the officers and men composing the escort, his satisfaction and compliments for their fine soldierly appearance and bearing.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Dimmick.
(Signed) Thomas J. Lewis, Captain and Adj. 3d Cav.

G. O. 4, FEB. 27, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Capt. Thaddeus P. Varney, paymaster, having reported, is assigned to duty in this department with station at San Antonio, Texas.

By order of Colonel Forbush:

S. W. TAYLOR, Major, Art. Corps, A. G.

G. O. 2, FEB. 20, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Major Ephraim T. C. Richmond, Art. Corps, is in addition to his other duties announced as Ordnance Officer of the Department.

By command of Brigadier General Randall:

R. K. EVANS, Major of Inf., Adj. Gen.

G. O. 3, JAN. 8, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Publishes the proceedings of a military commission in the case of a native prisoner convicted of the murder of Private John Q. A. Carter, Co. I, 12th Inf., by stabbing him with a bolo at Paniqui, P. I., about Dec. 31, 1901, while cutting bamboo under charge of Carter. The native was sentenced to be hanged, and the sentence was confirmed by Gen. Chaffee.

G. O. 2, DEC. 1, DEPT. OF SOUTH PHILIPPINES.

Capt. Peter E. Traub, 5th Cav., having reported, is

assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant General, to date from Nov. 20, 1901, with station at Cebu, Cebu Island, P. I.

By command of Brigadier General Wade:

PETER E. TRAUB, Capt., 5th Cav., A. A. A. G.

G. O. 3, DEC. 6, DEPT. OF SOUTH PHILIPPINES.

The following named officers having reported are announced as Staff Officers of this Department, with station at Cebu, Cebu Island:

Lieut. Col. C. A. H. McCauley, Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., Chief Q. M.; Lieut. Col. H. B. Osgood, Assistant Commissary General, U. S. Army, Chief Commissary; Lieut. Col. P. F. Harvey, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A., Chief Surgeon; Capt. J. C. Reifsnnyder, Asst. Surg., U. S. V. Attending Surgeon.
In addition to his other duties Capt. J. C. Reifsnnyder, Asst. Surg., U. S. V., is placed in charge of the sanitation of the City of Cebu.

G. O. 4, DEC. 10, DEPT. OF SOUTH PHILIPPINES.

Major F. A. Smith, U. S. Inf., Inspector General, having reported, is announced as Inspector General of the Department, with station at Cebu, Island of Cebu, P. I.
Capt. Leonard Wildman, Signal Corps, having reported, is announced as Signal Officer of the Department, with station at Cebu, Island of Cebu, P. I.
Capt. Robert McGregor, Corps of Engineers, having reported, is announced as Engineer Officer of the Department, with station at Cebu, Island of Cebu, P. I.

G. O. 5, DEC. 12, DEPT. OF SOUTH PHILIPPINES.

Capt. Joseph P. Tracy, Art. Corps, acting aide-de-camp, is announced as Acting Ordnance Officer of the Department.

First Lieut. J. P. Wade, 2d U. S. Cav., aide-de-camp, is hereby announced as Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department.

By command of Brigadier General Wade:

PETER E. TRAUB, Capt., 5th Cav., A. A. A. G.

G. O. 7, DEC. 26, DEPT. OF SOUTH PHILIPPINES.

Major Jerome A. Watrous, Paymaster, having reported on Dec. 21, 1901, is announced as Chief Paymaster of the Department, with station since Dec. 21, 1901, at Cebu, Island of Cebu, P. I.

G. O. 1, JAN. 10, 5TH SEP. BRIGADE, ILOILO, P. I.

First Lieut. H. V. Evans, 6th U. S. Inf., is announced as acting aide-de-camp on the personal staff of the Colonel commanding the Brigade.

SIMON SNYDER, Col., 19th Inf., Commanding.

G. O. 4, FEB. 20, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.

So much of Par. II, G. O. 1, C. E., these headquarters, as directs that Lieut. Col. J. M. K. Davis, Art. Corps, be relieved by First Lieut. Ralph E. Gambell, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Inf., as Ordnance Officer of the District, on March 1, 1902, is amended to take effect March 31, 1902.

CIRCULAR 6, JAN. 13—DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Publishes an extract from a letter from the War Department, dated Dec. 5, 1901, relative to the apparent indifference on the part of officers to the completion of their company rolls, General Chaffee comments on this as follows:

"The fault mentioned results from inexcusable carelessness and is the second neglect of the sort to which the department has called attention within the short period of a month's time. In order that the displeasure of the Lieutenant General Commanding the Army (which may be taken as a caution to all) be made to rest directly on the responsible party it is announced that the letter from which the above extract is made is addressed to the Commanding Officer, Co. L, 15th U. S. Inf."

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The leave granted Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston is extended one month on account of sickness. (Feb. 23, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbe is extended one month. (Feb. 27, H. Q. A.)

Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A., commanding the Department of Missouri, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Van Lear Willis, 12th Inf., and John McClintock, 5th Cav., aide-de-camp, will proceed to St. Louis, Missouri, in connection with the visit of Prince Henry to that city. (Feb. 24, D. M.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major John B. Porter, judge advocate, is assigned to duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army. (March 3, H. Q. A.)

QUARTERMASTERS DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Capt. Samuel V. Ham, U. S. Inf., Q. M., is relieved from duty at Santiago, Cuba, and will proceed to New York City, New York. (March 3, H. Q. A.)

SUSBISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergt. Llewellyn M. Maxson will be sent to Fort Trumbull, Conn., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Richard F. Rumpf. Sergeant Rumpf will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for duty on the transport "Grant," to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. William A. Tabor, who will report by telegraph to the Commissary General of the Army for instructions. (March 1, H. Q. A.)

Commissary Sergt. Ferdinand Rohde, from San Juan, P. R., to Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty. (Feb. 19, D. P. R.)

Post Commissary Sergeant Patrick J. Blake, San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to Fort Ringgold, Texas, for duty, to relieve Post Commissary Sergeant William Harfau, who will be sent to Manila. (March 5, H. Q. A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of contract surgeons, U. S. A., are ordered: Contract Surg. James H. McCall will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. Contract Surg. James B. Hallwood will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty. (March 1, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. Robert L. Richards, now at San Francisco, Cal., will report for transportation to the Philippines for duty. (March 1, H. Q. A.)

Par. 10, S. O. 28, Feb. 14, 1902, H. Q. A., relating to 3d Lieut. Frank T. McNarney, 9th Cav., is revoked. (March 1, H. Q. A.)

The following contract surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippine Islands: Everett A. Anderson, from Devils Lake, N. D.; R. King Cole, from Dallas, Tex.; Bonaparte E. Norvell, from St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph R. Parke, from Philadelphia, Pa.; Joseph J. Shafer, from Washington, D. C. (March 1, H. Q. A.)

The following officers will report in person to Col. Calvin DeWitt, assistant surgeon general, president of the examining board convened at Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion: Capt. Euclid B. Frick, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Frank R. Keefe, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Thomas U. Raymond, Asst. Surg. (Feb. 28, H. Q. A.)

So much of Par. II, S. O. 15, Jan. 15, 1902, H. Q. A., as relates to Capt. Irving W. Rand, Asst. Surg., is revoked. (Feb. 28, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: So much of Par. II, S. O. 15, Jan. 15, 1902, H. Q. A., as assigns

Major Marlborough C. Wyeth, surgeon, to duty at Fort Trumbull, Conn., is amended so as to direct Major Wyeth to report in person at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty at the latter post, to relieve Capt. William W. Quinton, Asst. Surg., who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to the Philippine Islands for duty. (Feb. 2, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Major William B. Banister, surgeon, having arrived at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Washington, D. C., for duty as attending surgeon, to relieve Major Edward C. Carter, surgeon, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to the Philippines. (Feb. 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Major William B. Banister, Surg. (Feb. 2, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. J. Samuel White will proceed to Fort Keogh, Mont., for duty during the absence on leave of 1st Lieut. Paul C. Hutton, Asst. Surg. (Feb. 2, D. D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave of absence, is granted Capt. Walter H. Dade, Asst. Surg. (Feb. 27, H. Q. A.)

The following named hospital stewards, now in the Philippine Islands, will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty at Fort McDowell, Cal.: Arnold D. Tuttle, Axel R. Stille, Howard T. Karnes, Will G. Butler, Paul L. Whitmarsh, James N. Lothrop, Richard S. Noakes, Charles S. Elliott, Robert Conrad, Gust Fonteyne, Joseph Schraml, C. Cooper Young, William E. Whelan, Ira E. Gates, George Griffith, Patrick McGloin, Benjamin Hanson, Benjamin T. Raikes, Patrick Haughey, and Joseph C. Kamp. (Feb. 27, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Jerome B. Thomas, Asst. Surg., U. S. V., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, to take effect Feb. 27, 1902. (Feb. 27, H. Q. A.)

Major Henry P. Birmingham, Surg., and 1st Lieut. David Baker, Asst. Surg., are detailed as members of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (Feb. 27, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. William J. S. Stewart, U. S. A., now at San Francisco, Cal., will repair to Washington, D. C., for instructions. (Feb. 27, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. M. Manley Waterhouse will proceed from Fort Hancock to Plattsburg Barracks for temporary duty. Upon the return to duty of Contract Surg. T. G. Holmes, Contract Surg. Waterhouse will rejoin his station. (March 3, D. E.)

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Cont.-surg. T. G. Holmes, (March 3, D. E.)

1st Lieut. W. Chamberlain, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Haverhill, Mass., on recruiting duty. (Pt. Greble, Feb. 25.)

Hospital Steward Ulysses S. G. Allen is transferred to Fort Keogh, Montana, to relieve Hospital Steward Henry C. Senecal, who will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., who will be sent to Manila. (March 3, H. Q. A.)

Contract Dental Surgeon John D. Millikin, now at San Francisco, California, will report for transportation to the Philippine Islands for duty. (March 3, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Merritt W. Ireland, Asst. Surg., upon his arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to St. Louis, Missouri, and assume the duties of attending surgeon and examiner of recruits in that city. (March 4, H. Q. A.)

So much of par. 19, S. O. 2, Feb. 4, 1902, H. Q. A., as directs 1st Lieut. Charles E. Marrow, Asst. Surg., to proceed to Fort Totten, N. Y., for duty, is amended so as to direct him to report as Department of California Headquarters for duty as surgeon on the transport "Hancock." (March 4, H. Q. A.)

So much of par. 19, S. O. 18, Jan. 20, 1902, H. Q. A., as directs 1st Lieut. Walter D. Webb, Asst. Surg., to proceed to Fort Totten, N. Y., is amended so as to direct him to proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for duty. (March 4, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Clarence J. Manly, Asst. Surg., upon his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort Cavell, N. C., for duty. (March 4, H. Q. A.)

The following named assistant surgeons will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., not later than April 15, 1902, for transportation to the Philippine Islands, for duty: 1st Lieut. Conrad E. Koepfer, Robert H. Patterson, Rodger P. O'Connor, Roger Brooke Jr., Verge E. Sweasey, Matthew A. DeLaney, Paul S. Halloran, Robert Smart, William R. Eastman and Perry L. Boyer. (March 5, H. Q. A.)

Leave for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days, is granted Major R. P. Robins, Surg. Vols. (Feb. 24, D. Cal.)

The following named assistant surgeons will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to the Philippine Islands, for duty: 1st Lieut. Charles C. Geer, Ernest L. Ruffner, George E. Heard, Arthur M. Line, Kent Nelson, Lloyd Le Roy Krebs, William P. Woodall, Charles A. Ragan, George A. Jean, James F. Hall, Raymond F. Metcalfe and James M. Phalen. (March 5, H. Q. A.)

Major James D. Glennan, Surgeon, assigned to duty with station in San Francisco, Cal., as Sanitary Inspector of the Department for the camps at the Presidio of San Francisco and Angel Island, Cal., of incoming and outgoing troops, vice Major Robert J. Gibson, relieved. (Feb. 20, D. Cal.)

Contract Surgs. Hubert Grieger, Harry Greenberg and George B. Jones, and Contract Dental Surg. George H. Canaday, will report on the transport Meade, scheduled to sail March 1, for temporary duty during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. (Feb. 20, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect April 1, 1902, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Edward C. Carter, Surg. (March 5, H. Q. A.)

The relief of Major Edward C. Carter, Surg., U. S. A., from duty in Washington, D. C., will take effect May 1, 1902. (March 5, H. Q. A.)

Contract Dental Surg. Frank E. McDermott, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for duty at Fort Crook, Neb. (March 5, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. Ernest E. Roberts, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Feb. 21, D. Cal.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Harry L. Rees, Paym., is assigned to duty at San Francisco. (Feb. 26, D. Cal.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: First Lieut. Edward H. Schulz in addition to his present duties will take station at New York city not later than March 15, 1902, and report in person to Col. Charles R. Suter, president of the Board of Engineers, for duty as recorder and disbursing officer of the board, to relieve Capt. Edgar Jadin, who will take station at Los Angeles, Cal., and relieve Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Handbury of the charge of the fortification and river and harbor works. (March 1, H. Q. A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps are ordered:

Major Richard E. Thompson is relieved from duty as assistant to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, to take effect April 1, 1902, when he will proceed to and assume command of the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Virginia.

Capt. Frank Greene will proceed from Vancouver Barracks, Washington, to Denver, Col., for duty as signal officer of that department.

Capt. Daniel J. Carr will be relieved from duty as signal officer, Dept. of the Colorado, and will repair to Hospital Steward William H. Lyon, will proceed to Hamilton Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba, for duty. (Feb. 28, D. Cuba.)

Contract Surg. Walter K. Beatty will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty at the General Hospital.

Contract Surg. James K. Ashburn will proceed to Fort Grant,

Washington for duty as disbursing officer of the Signal Corps, to relieve Major George F. Scriven, who will report to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty.

Capt. Leonard W. Wildman is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for duty.

1st Lieut. Charles S. Wallace from duty in the Division of the Philippines to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (March 4, H. A.)

1ST CAVALRY-COL. A. B. WELLS.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Elmer Lindsey, 1st Cav., is still further extended one month. (Feb. 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Christian Briand, 1st Cav. (March 4, H. Q. A.)

5TH CAVALRY-COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

The resignation by Chaplain Rowland S. Nichols, 5th Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 31, 1902. (March 3, H. Q. A.)

7TH CAVALRY-COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is hereby granted to 1st Lieut. J. C. Rhea, 7th Cav. (Feb. 22, D. Cuba.)

8TH CAVALRY-COL. L. H. RUCKER.

Troops F and H, 8th U. S. Cav., Capt. J. A. Gaston, 8th U. S. Cav., commanding, will proceed as soon as practicable on a practice march, passing through Guantanamo, Sagua de Tanamo, Mayarí, Holguín and Tunas, returning by way of Bayamo to station. (Feb. 4, D. S.)

9TH CAVALRY-COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Capt. Herman A. Sievert, 9th Cav., will remain on duty as post Q. M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., until May 31, 1902, and Par. 8, S. O. 35, Feb. 11, 1902, from this office, is so amended as to direct Captain Sievert to proceed on that date to join his troop. (March 1, H. Q. A.)

10TH CAVALRY-COL. S. M. WHITSIDE.

Leave for three months on surgeon's certificate, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave, is granted Major Ezra B. Fuller, 10th Cav. (March 3, H. Q. A.)

12TH CAVALRY-COL. W. C. FORBUSH.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about April 15, 1902, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Hugh D. Berkeley, 12th Cav. (Feb. 23, H. Q. A.)

Leave for 14 days, to take effect on or about March 1, 1902, is granted Capt. F. M. Caldwell, 12th Cav. (Feb. 24, D. T.)

13TH CAVALRY-COL. E. M. HAYES.

The leave granted Capt. Guy H. Preston, 13th Cav., is extended three months on account of sickness. (Feb. 23, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Walter H. Smith, 13th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (Feb. 19, D. M.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieut. Winlow H. Reeves, Art. Corps, recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 22, 1901, is assigned to the 25th Battery, Field Art. He will report at Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will proceed to Fort Slocum, New York, for duty with recruits that may be sent to the Philippines. (March 1, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. James M. Williams, Art. Corps. (March 1, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. Gwynn R. Hancock, Art. Corps, is transferred from the 66th Co., Coast Art., to the unassigned list for staff or other duty. (March 1, H. Q. A.)

The following assignments of officers of the Art. Corps, recently promoted, with rank from July 1, 1901, are announced:

First Lieut. Clarence N. Jones (promoted from second lieutenant, Art. Corps), to the 120th Co., Coast Art.

First Lieut. Edgar H. Yule (promoted from second lieutenant, Art. Corps), to the 11th Co., Coast Art.

First Lieut. James P. Robinson (promoted from second lieutenant, Art. Corps), to the 66th Co., Coast Art. (March 1, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers of the Art. Corps will report to the commandant of the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten, New York, for the special course of instructions at that school, which will commence March 15 and terminate Oct. 15, 1902: Capt. John C. Gilmore, Jr., Capt. Winfield S. Overton, 1st Lieut. Frederick L. Buck, 1st Lieut. Henry M. Merriam, 2d Lieut. James E. Wilson, 2d Lieut. Edward Gottlieb. (Feb. 23, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Lee Hagood, Art. Corps, is still further extended three months on account of sickness. (Feb. 23, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Edward H. Catlin, Art. Corps, is further extended one month. (Feb. 27, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. Earl W. Taylor, Art. Corps, is transferred from the 16th Co., Coast Art., to the 85th Co., Coast Art., and will join the company to which transferred upon the expiration of his present sick leave. (Feb. 27, H. Q. A.)

So much of Par. 22, S. O. 35, Feb. 11, 1902, H. Q. A., as relates to 1st Lieut. Robert F. McMillan, Art. Corps, is revoked. (Feb. 27, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. Lynn S. Edwards, Art. Corps, is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to No. 116 West Sixth street, Kansas City, Mo., for duty as assistant. (Feb. 27, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. F. W. Stopford, A. C., will remain on recruiting duty at Salem, Mass., until April 1. (Pt. Trumbull, Feb. 25.)

Sergt. B. A. Gehrmann, 37th Co., C. A., is detailed Exchange Steward, (Pt. Washington, Feb. 27.)

Corp. W. H. Smith, 6th Co., C. A., Fort Monroe, has been promoted to sergeant.

Capt. J. K. Cree, A. C., is appointed Adj. Art. Dist. of New London. (Pt. Trumbull, March 1.)

Sergt. M. C. K. V. Larsen, 32d Co., C. A., Fort Totten, recently tried by Garrison C. M., has been reduced and mulcted \$10.

Lieut. J. Totten, A. C., is relieved as adjutant. (Pt. Trumbull, March 1.)

Sergt. C. Huntley, 120th Co., is detailed overseer in Q. M. D. (Pt. Strong, Feb. 25.)

First Lieut. L. T. Hillman will proceed to Kennebec Arsenal to muster detachment. (Pt. Williams, Feb. 27.)

The C. O., Fort McHenry, Maryland, will temporarily detail a line officer on duty at that post, to relieve Capt. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Art. Corps, Q. M., of his duties at Baltimore, Md., and Capt. Lamoreux will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., at such time as will enable him to report in person not later than March 17, 1902, to the general superintendent of the army transport service in the latter city for temporary duty as quartermaster and acting commissary on the transport "Sherman." (March 3, H. Q. A.)

Corp. F. P. Vayo, 48th Co. F, Columbus, has been promoted to sergeant.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. E. D. Powers, A. C. (Pt. Wadsworth, March 5.)

2d Lieut. C. M. Seaman, A. C., is relieved as assistant to Chief Q. M. (Pt. Du Pont, Feb. 28.)

Capt. W. S. Alexander, A. C., will proceed from Fort Henry to Fort Washington, for duty as member Board of Officers. (Fort Washington, March 2.)

Second Lieut. James P. Robinson, Art. Corps, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty, awaiting orders of promotion and assignment. (Feb. 21, D. Cal.)

1ST INFANTRY-COL. A. A. HARBACH.

The following transfers are made in the 1st Inf.: Capt. George Bell, Jr., from Co. M. to Co. H; Capt. Charles B. Vogdes, from Co. H to Co. M. (March 4, H. Q. A.)

2D INFANTRY-COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on March 10, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank W. Rowell, 2d Inf. (March 1, D. L.)

Capt. Herschel Tapes, 1st Inf., is granted leave of absence for twenty days. (Feb. 24, D. Cal.)

4TH INFANTRY-COL. W. F. SPURGIN.

Leave for 15 days is granted 2d Lieut. Herman Glade, 4th Inf. (Feb. 23, H. Q. A.)

Second Lieut. George M. Holley, 4th Inf., will join his company at Fort McIntosh, Texas. (Feb. 21, D. Cal.)

5TH INFANTRY-COL. C. L. DAVIS.

The following named officers, having been assigned to the 5th Inf., are under the provisions of the above quoted orders assigned to Co. F, viz.: Capt. Robert Field and 2d Lieut. Auswell E. Deitch, 5th Inf. (Dagupan, P. I., Jan. 22.)

1st Lieut. Ezekiel J. Williams, 5th Inf., now on sick leave of absence at Tyty, Georgia, will proceed to No. 51 1-2 East State street, Columbus, Ohio, and relieve Capt. Celwyn E. Hampton, 2d Inf., from recruiting duty at that place. Capt. Hampton upon being relieved will report at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty with recruits that may be sent via San Francisco, Cal., to the Philippines, where he will join his regiment. (March 3, H. Q. A.)

8TH INFANTRY-COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

Capt. Wilds P. Richardson, 8th Inf., in addition to his other duties, is announced as acting aide-de-camp. (Feb. 18, D. Cal.)

10TH INFANTRY-COL. S. H. LINCOLN.

Leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. G. Souard, Turner, 10th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (Feb. 17, D. M.)

11TH INFANTRY-COL. I. D. DERUSSY.

The 2d Battalion, 11th Inf., will proceed on April 2, by steamer "Maracaibo" (sailing from Ponce April 2 and Mayaguez, P. R., April 3), to Newport News, Va., thence by rail to San Francisco, Cal. (March 3, D. E.)

Col. DeRussy, 11th Inf., under date of Tanauan, Leyte, Jan. 15, in regimental orders, announces the death from apoplexy of Capt. Odon Gurovitz, 11th Inf., which we have heretofore noted, and which occurred at the station of his company, Baybay, Leyte, P. I., about seven o'clock a. m., Jan. 13, 1902. After giving the record of the deceased officer, Colonel DeRussy says: Captain Gurovitz served with distinction with his regiment in Porto Rico, during the Spanish-American War, taking part in the engagements at Hormigueros and Las Marinas. He had served with his regiment in the Philippines since May 13th last. He was a man of many accomplishments, of most generous and kindly nature, and his untimely death will be keenly felt by those who knew him. The sympathy of the entire regiment is extended to his bereaved family.

The following appointments were, on Jan. 16, made in the 11th Infantry. To be Corporals, Privates Harry B. Sayre and Michael Stanton, of Co. L, vice Driver and Goode discharged. Lance Corporal James J. Burns, Co. K, Vice Corporal William A. Warren, discharged.

13TH INFANTRY-COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Lieut. Col. Duncan, 13th Infantry in orders dated, Dagupan, Pangasinan, P. I., Jan. 15, 1902, announces that the regiment having been ordered to proceed to Manila and relieve the 22nd Infantry, the following are announced as the stations of the regiment: Headquarters, Band, and Companies E, F, G, H, and K, at Cuartel Melic. Companies A, B, C, and D, at Malate Barracks. Company I, at Maraveles. Company L, at Trozo Barracks. Company M, at Exposition Barracks.

15TH INFANTRY-COL. H. C. WARD.

The leave granted Capt. Edward Lloyd, 15th Inf., recruiting officer, is extended one month on account of sickness. (Feb. 28, H. Q. A.)

17TH INFANTRY-COL. G. A. GOODALE.

Capt. William A. Burnside, 17th Inf., will proceed to Fort Niagara, for duty as member of board to examine officers as to their proficiency, etc. (March 3, D. E.)

Capt. Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf., will report in person on Aug. 1, 1902, to the governor of Wisconsin, at Madison, Wisconsin, for duty with the National Guard of that State until Aug. 31, 1902, when he will return to Columbus, O. (March 3, H. Q. A.)

18TH INFANTRY-COL. J. M. SANNO.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Albert R. Dillingham, 18th Inf., is extended one month on surgeon's certificate. (Feb. 28, H. Q. A.)

19TH INFANTRY-COL. S. SNYDER.

The leave granted Capt. Evan M. Johnson, 19th Inf., is extended two months on account of sickness. (March 1, H. Q. A.)

20TH INFANTRY-COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

Colonel McCaskey, 20th Inf., in orders dated Tanauan, Province of Batangas, P. I., Jan. 27, 1902, announces that 2d Lieut. James V. Guthrie, 20th Inf., is appointed Battalion Q. M. and C. S., and assigned to the 3d Battalion; 2d Lieut. Charles F. Leonard, 20th Inf., is appointed Battalion Q. M. and C. S., and assigned to the 2d Battalion; 2d Lieut. John Randolph, 20th Inf., is appointed Battalion Q. M. and C. S., and assigned to the 1st Battalion.

22D INFANTRY-COL. J. MILLER.

Capt. Edward O. C. Ord, 22d Inf., on sick leave, will join his company at Fort Crook, Neb. (March 4, H. Q. A.)

23D INFANTRY-COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Leave for three months to take effect on or about March 15, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry C. Bonnycastle, 23d Inf. (March 1, H. Q. A.)

27TH INFANTRY-COL. F. D. BALDWIN.

The leave granted Major Edmund K. Webster, 27th Inf., is extended three months on account of sickness. (March 3, H. Q. A.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT-LIEUT. COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

The following named officers of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment are announced as having been discharged therefrom as of the dates indicated in each case, respectively, by reason of the acceptance by them of appointments in the U. S. A.: Capt. Christian Briand, Feb. 14, 1902 (accepted appointment as 2d Lieut. of Cavalry, U. S. A., Feb. 15, 1902); First Lieut. A. Owen Seaman, Feb. 15, 1902 (accepted appointment as 3d Lieut. of Infantry, U. S. A., Feb. 16, 1902) (March 1, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months to take effect on or about May 1, 1902, is granted Major Eben Swift, Porto Rico Regiment. (Feb. 27, H. Q. A.)

Second Lieut. William S. Woodruff, Porto Rico Regiment, having reported, will proceed to Henry Barracks, Cayey, P. R., for duty with the company to which he has been assigned. (Feb. 17, D. P. R.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned: 1st Lieut. James M. Love, Jr., from the 5th Inf., to the 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. William M. Fessett, from the 21st Inf., to the 5th Infantry. (Feb. 27, H. Q. A.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated:

Second Lieut. Austin M. Pardee, to the 20th Inf. He will report at Fort Slocum, N. Y., for temporary duty until the arrival of his regiment in the U. S., when he will join his proper station.

Second Lieut. Joseph W. Lacour, to the 16th Inf. He will report at Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Columbus

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Barracks, Ohio, for duty with recruits that may be sent from that post to the Philippines.
Second Lieut. Will D. Wills, to the 25th Inf. He will report at Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty with recruits that may be sent to the Philippines. (Feb. 27, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1902, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated:

Second Lieut. Christian Briand (appointed from captain, Porto Rico Regiment, to the 1st Cav. He will proceed to Fort Slocum, New York, for duty with recruits that may be sent to the Philippines.)

Second Lieut. Albert O. Seaman (appointed from 1st Lieut., Porto Rico Regiment, to the 11th Inf. He will report for duty with the battalion of the 11th Inf., serving in Porto Rico, for duty.)

Second Lieut. Harry S. Adams, to the 23d Inf. He will report at Fort Bliss, Texas, for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his proper station.

Second Lieut. William A. Haycraft, to the 22d Inf. He will report at Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his regiment at Fort Crook, Neb. (March 4, H. Q. A.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers made by the President, Jan. 18, 1902, are announced:

First Lieut. Hubert L. Wigmore, 15th Cav., to the Corps of Engineers as 1st Lieut., with rank from Feb. 3, 1901.

First Lieut. Alfred B. Putnam, Art. Corps, to the Corps of Engineers as 1st Lieut., with rank from Feb. 3, 1901.

First Lieut. Albert E. Waldron, Art. Corps, to the Corps of Engineers as 1st Lieut., with rank from Feb. 3, 1901.

First Lieut. Michael J. McDonough, Art. Corps, to the Corps of Engineers as 2d Lieut., with rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Francis A. Pope, Art. Corps, to the Corps of Engineers as 2d Lieut., with rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, Art. Corps, to the Corps of Engineers as 2d Lieut., with rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Stanley B. Hamilton, Art. Corps, to the Corps of Engineers as 2d Lieut., with rank from Feb. 2, 1901. (Under the operation of a decree of the Supreme Court of the County of New York, State of New York, this officer will hereafter be borne on the Army Register as Paul S. Bond.)

First Lieut. William P. Stokely, Art. Corps, to the Corps of Engineers as 2d Lieut., with rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. Willard Willing, Art. Corps, to the Corps of Engineers as 2d Lieut., with rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. William L. Guthrie, 12th Cav., to the Corps of Engineers as 2d Lieut., with rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. Clarence H. Knight, Art. Corps, to the Corps of Engineers as 2d Lieut., with rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. Nathaniel E. Bower, Art. Corps, to the Corps of Engineers as 2d Lieut., with rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

Lieut. Wigmore will report by letter to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for duty in that division.

Lieuts. Putnam, Waldron, McDonough and Stokely will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., and report at the Engineer School of Application and with the 3d Battalion of Engineers for duty.

Lieuts. Pope, Youngberg, Willing, Knight and Bower will report for duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers.

Lieut. Bond will take station at New Orleans, La., for duty.

Lieut. Guthrie will take station at New York City, for duty. (March 5, H. Q. A.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major John H. Duval, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt. (Feb. 27, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. William H. Boyle, upon his own application is detailed as instructor in military drill and tactics at the Montclair Military Academy, Montclair, N. J. (Feb. 27, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Matthew A. Batson, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal. (March 5, H. Q. A.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

Under G. O. 17, A. G. O., a board of officers to consist of Col. John R. Myrick, Art. Corps; Major William H. Corbuser, Surg.; Capt. Harry G. Trout, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Eugene H. Hartnett, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Patrick H. Mulvey, 14th Inf., will meet at Fort Columbus, March 17, for the appointment to 2d Lieutenant of such enlisted men as may be ordered before it. (March 2, D. E.)

A board of officers to consist of: Brig.-Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U. S. A.; Col. Theodore A. Bingham, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds; Lieut.-Col. Thomas H. Barry, A. G. O., U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. William S. Patten, deputy Q. M. G., U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. Marion P. Maus, aid-de-camp; Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Treat, commandant of cadets, U. S. M. A.; Lieut.-Col. John Van R. Hoff, deputy surgeon general, U. S. A.; Major George F. Scriven, Signal Corps, U. S. A.; Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, 8th Cav.; Capt. Hugh J. Gallagher, Sub. Dept. U. S. A.; Capt. Lawson M. Fuller, Q. M. G., U. S. A., is appointed to meet at the War Department March 6, 1902, for the purpose of considering the whole subject of the uniform and equipment of officers and men generally. Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, 8th Cav., will act as recorder. (March 3, H. Q. A.)

A board of officers, to consist of: Col. Samuel M. Whit- side, 10th Cav.; Major George K. McGunnegle, 3d Inf.; Major Lawrence C. Carr, Surgeon, U. S. V.; Contract Surg. R. Emmett Austin, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Whitehead, 10th Cav.; Recorder, will convene at Santiago, Cuba, about March 1, 1902, for the examination of Thomas P. Stevenson, Jr., late 1st Penn. Vol. Inf., to determine his fitness for appointment as an officer, U. S. Army. (Feb. 26, D. Cuba.)

WEST POINT DETAILS AND RELIEFS.

The following named officers will report in person to the superintendent, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, Aug. 30, 1902, for duty at the Academy: Capt. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Art. Corps, 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Altstaetter, C. E., 1st Lieut. Harvey W. Miller, 13th Inf., Samuel T. Ansell, 11th Inf., and Halsey E. Yates, 5th Inf. (March 5, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers will be relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, Aug. 15, 1902, and will join their proper stations: Capt. Malvern-Hill Barnum, 8th Cav.; Capt. Edward Anderson, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William Kelly, Jr., 4th Cav.; Capt. Richmond P. Davis, Art. Corps; Frank W. Coe, Art. Corps; James W. Hinkley, Jr., Art. Corps; Girard Sturtevant, 5th Inf.; and Frederick W. Lewis, 25th Inf. (March 5, H. Q. A.)

CONDEMNED CHEVRONS.

The War Department has directed that all condemned gold lace chevrons be hereafter sent to the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, to be stripped of the gold and silver, instead of selling them at auction as heretofore. (Letter Q. M. G. O. Feb. 21, 1902.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men, upon their own application, are placed upon the retired list: Post G. M. Sergt. Henry Donaldson, U. S. A.; 1st Sergt. John Smith, Co. G, 7th Inf.; Sergt. William Stanley, Troop B, 10th

Cav.; Sergt. John Braune, Co. C, 8th Inf.; Color Sergt. Henry Hart, 3d Inf. (March 4, H. Q. A.)

CANDIDATES FOR COMMISSIONS.

The following named enlisted men will proceed to Fort Columbus and report March 17, for examination for promotion to 2d Lieutenant by board of officers: Hospital Steward Charles G. Sturtevant, Acting Hospital Steward J. E. Williams, Priv. Graham L. Milligan, Hospital Corps; Corp. Omar C. Humphrey, Co. L, 3d Battalion of Engineers; Sergt. Edwin Gunner, 6th Co., Coast Art.; Priv. Frederick E. Brachmann, 13th Co., Coast Art.; Priv. Burson DeHart, 13th Co., Coast Art.; Corp. William E. Holliday, 35th Co., Coast Art.; Sergt. Charles L. Mitchell, 1st Co., Coast Art.; Corp. James E. Hanger, Jr., 1st Co., Coast Art.; Priv. Charles A. Thuls, 1st Co., Coast Art.; Sergt. George Dany, 54th Co., Coast Art.; Priv. Duncan Miller, 54th Co., Coast Art.; Q. M. Sergt. John M. Shell, 59th Co., Coast Art.; Corp. Clifford J. Hinson, 59th Co., Coast Art.; 1st Sergt. John O'Neill, 74th Co., Coast Art.; Sergt. Charles Sanders, 3d Co., Coast Art.; 1st Sergt. Frank Leeson, 57th Co., Coast Art.; Corp. Thomas K. Owings, 57th Co., Coast Art.; Sergt. Elmer A. Flier, 1st Co., Coast Art.; Priv. Joseph McKay, 88th Co., Coast Art.; Sergt. Thomas E. Murtaugh, 110th Co., Coast Art.; Sergt. T. Frank Burt, 118th Co., Coast Art.; Sergt. Guilelmus Heldt, 118th Co., Coast Art.; Corp. Wilford Lawrence, 118th Co., Coast Art.; Corp. Quincy A. Hartung, General Service; Lance Corp. Rutherford S. Hartz, General Service. (March 5, D. E.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

G. O. 7, Feb. 15, Dept. California, announces that the allotment for extra duty at posts, G. O. 10, 13 and 19 of the Philippines, 1902, relates to the trial of Filipino natives.

Col. Snyder, commanding the 5th Separate Brigade in the Philippines, under date of Jan. 26, publishes an endorsement from Col. S. W. Grovesbeck, Judge Advocate, which says: "The legal right to try all cases of violation of the laws of war will continue to be vested in the military authorities, and should be exercised as a duty until peace shall be finally declared, provided that care be exercised not to bring to trial any natives or inhabitants whose offenses have grown out of their civil relations to each other."

Circular 5, Jan. 13, Division of the Philippines, publishes the following decision of the Division Commander. As the status of contract surgeons, "Contract dental surgeons and veterinarians of the artillery and cavalry, is assimilated to that of commissioned officers, they are entitled to the salute prescribed for commissioned officers in the Army Regulations."

Capt. James B. Goo, 13th Inf., 2d Lieut. Thomas B. Crockett, 24th Inf., Harold S. Pearce, 10th Inf., Goss L. Stryker, and Frank E. Sidman, 6th Cav., are designated for service with and to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Philippine Islands, to sail March 1 from San Francisco. (Feb. 24, D. Cal.)

Major Henry B. Moon, 10th Inf., will proceed to 890 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn., and enter upon recruiting duty at that place, relieving Capt. Thomas H. Wilson, 2d Inf., who will join his company at Fort Thomas, Ky. (March 5, H. Q. A.)

Capt. James B. Hughes, 4th Cav., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, vice Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, 8th Cav., relieved. (March 5, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect March 25, 1902, is granted 2d Lieut. William S. Martin, 4th Cav. (March 5, H. Q. A.)

SPECIAL ORDERS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Division of the Philippines.

Capt. Frederick D. Branch, Asst. Surg., U. S. V., will report to C. O. transport Lawton for duty as transport surgeon thereon, relieving Capt. Allen J. Black, Asst. Surg., who will report to the commanding general, Dept. of South Philippines, for duty; First Lieut. Clarence J. Manly, Asst. Surg., will report to the chief surgeon of the Division, for instructions; Contract Surg. Edwin W. Patterson will report to the commanding officer of the transport Itasca, for duty as transport surgeon thereon. (Jan. 10, D. P.)

First Lieut. Walter D. Webb, Asst. Surg., will report to the chief surgeon of the Division for instructions, with a view to assuming charge of the Army Pathological Laboratory. (Jan. 11, D. P.)

Major Frank F. Eastman, 28th Inf., is detailed as an acting inspector general of the Fourth Separate Brigade. (Jan. 13, D. P.)

Second Lieut. Sidney H. Hopson, 24th Inf. (late second Lieutenant, 46th Inf., U. S. V.), will report for duty with his regiment. (Jan. 13, D. P.)

Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf. has been retired and is relieved from duty in this Division. (Jan. 13, D. P.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Daniel J. O'Brien, U. S. A., will report for duty at the U. S. Military Prison, Malaga Island, Laguna de Bay. (Jan. 14, D. P.)

A board of officers will convene in Manila for the examination of second lieutenants of cavalry and infantry, U. S. A. Detail for the Board: Lieut. Col. George G. Greenough, Art. Corps; Capt. Charles H. Hunter, Art. Corps; Capt. William F. Stork, Art. Corps; First Lieut. Archibald H. Sunderland, Art. Corps, recorder. (Jan. 14, D. P.)

Major Wm. H. Bec, 6th Cav., will proceed to Bogo, Cebu, for duty.

Post Q. M. Sergt. Frederick Staples to Atimonan, Province of Tayabas, Luzon, for duty. (Jan. 15, D. P.)

Capt. George R. Plummer, Asst. Surg., to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (Jan. 15, D. P.)

Capt. Noble H. Cragger, Q. M., now at Vigan, will report for duty as chief Q. M. of that brigade, relieving Capt. William A. Campbell, 2d Inf., who will join his regiment. (Jan. 15, D. P.)

Par. 4, S. O. 7, C. S. D. P., is amended so as to assign First Lieuts. John Kennedy and Ambrose C. G. Williams-Foote, Philippine Scouts, to the 2d and 3d Companies, Philippine Scouts, respectively, and to direct First Lieuts. Lindsey E. Cheatham, Rowland Whitely and Albert Lang, Philippine Scouts, to report to the commanding general, Third Separate Brigade, for temporary duty. Lieuts. Kennedy and Williams-Foote will join the companies to which assigned. (Jan. 15, D. P.)

First Lieut. Samuel W. Widdifield, 8th Inf.; Julian E. Gaujot, 10th Cav. and Juan A. Boyle, 4th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles C. Winnia, 5th Cav., will remain on duty with the 10th Co., 24th Co., 29th Co., and 30th Co., Philippine Scouts, respectively, until further orders. (Jan. 15, D. P.)

Second Lieut. William R. Standiford, 2d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Frederick B. Hennessy, Art. Corps, will remain on duty with the 18th and 17th Cos., Philippine Scouts, respectively, until further orders. (Jan. 15, D. P.)

The following named post commissary sergeants will report as indicated: Wesley Baughn, at San Fernando, Province of Union, Luzon, for duty; William J. Tobin, at San Isidro, Province of Zambales, Luzon, for duty; August Baumann and Richard M. Scott, to the commanding general, Dept. of South Philippines, for duty. (Jan. 16, D. P.)

Capt. James W. Clinton, 12th Inf., will report to the commanding general, Dept. of North Philippines, for duty with his regiment. (Jan. 16, D. P.)

Second Lieut. Howard L. Landers, Art. Corps (late 2d Lieutenant, 1st Inf.), will report to the commanding general, Dept. of North Philippines, for duty. (Jan. 16, D. P.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Samuel H. Edwards to report at Military Prison, Malaga Island, Laguna de Bay, for duty. (Jan. 16, D. P.)

Second Lieut. Olney Place, 6th Cav., is detailed as inspector of customs at Taal, vice Capt. John P. Ryan, 6th Cav. (Jan. 16, D. P.)

The following named will report to the chief surgeon of the Division for instructions: Major Frederick J. Combe, Surg., and Contract Surg. James E. Mead, with a view to temporary assignment to plague work in the

city of Manila; Major James S. Wilson, Surg., with a view to assignment as commanding officer of the Nosa- leda Hospital, this city. (Jan. 16, D. P.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. William J. Smith, will report for duty at San Fernando, Luzon. (Jan. 20, D. P.)

Major George P. Cooke, 26th Inf., now in First Reserve Hospital, Manila, will be transferred to San Francisco, Cal., for treatment in the U. S. General Hospital at that place. (Jan. 21, D. P.)

Capt. Elmore F. Taggart, 6th Inf., is detailed as acting commissary of subsistence on the transport Relief, relieving Capt. William Elliott, commissary. (Jan. 21, D. P.)

Hospital Steward Benjamin F. Nudd, will report to the commanding general, Dept. of North Philippines; and Hospital Steward Thomas G. Bristow, to the commanding general, 7th Separate Brigade; and Hospital Steward Joseph W. Cantin, to the commanding general, Dept. of North Philippines. (Jan. 21, D. P.)

Major Frank H. Titus, Surg., U. S. V., will proceed to Tacloban, Leyte, for duty. (Jan. 21, D. P.)

Color Sergt. John F. Hogan, 5th Cav., will be sent to San Francisco, Cal. pending action on his application for retirement. (Jan. 21, D. P.)

First Lieut. William E. Hunt, 8th Inf., will report to the commanding general, Dept. of North Philippines, for duty with his regiment. (Jan. 21, D. P.)

First Lieut. Fred L. Munson, 9th Inf., now sick in First Reserve Hospital, will, on discharge, report for duty in the Army Transport Service. (Jan. 21, D. P.)

First Lieut. Cromwell Stacey, 19th Inf., will be transferred from Manila to San Francisco, Cal., for treatment in the U. S. General Hospital. (Jan. 21, D. P.)

Chaplain Edward H. Fitz-Gerald, 22d Inf., will report to the commanding general, Dept. of North Philippines, for duty with his regiment. (Jan. 21, D. P.)

Second Lieut. Edwin M. Stanton, 13th Inf., will report for duty with his regiment. (Jan. 25, D. P.)

Second Lieut. James A. Higgins, 30th Inf., will proceed to Cottabato, Mindanao. (Jan. 27, D. P.)

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.

Co. H, 28th Inf., will take station on Pulo Malaga Island, in the Laguna de Bay, and will constitute the guard for the prison established on that island. Capt. John C. McArthur, 28th Inf., is appointed commanding officer of the prison. (Jan. 11, D. N. P.)

The Third Squadron and Troops F and H, 15th Cav., under command of Major Matthias W. Day, 15th Cav., will proceed to Calamba, Laguna de Bay, from which point they will be assigned to stations. (Jan. 11, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. Charles de F. Chandler, Signal Corps, will proceed to Manila. (Jan. 13, D. N. P.)

Second Lieut. William A. Castle, 16th Inf., will proceed to Aparri, Cagayan, for duty. (Jan. 13, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. Lucius C. Bennett, 21st Inf., will proceed to Calamba, Laguna, for duty. (Jan. 13, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. George H. White, 15th Inf., will proceed to Aparri, Cagayan, for duty. (Jan. 13, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. Lochlin W. Caffey, 26th Inf., will proceed to Nueva Caceres, South Camarines, for duty. (Jan. 13, D. N. P.)

Second Lieut. Junius I. Boyle, Philippine Scouts, having reported, will proceed to Cuenca. (Jan. 13, D. N. P.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Omro L. Hinrichs to Isidro, Nueva Ecija, for duty. (Jan. 13, D. N. P.)

Major Charles M. Gandy, Surg., to Manila, for duty. (Jan. 13, D. N. P.)

Lieut. Col. Alchous H. Bowman, 5th Inf., is assigned to the command of the post and military prison at Lingayen, Pangasinan. (Jan. 14, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. Frank T. Woodbury, Asst. Surg., will report to the C. O., Post of Manila, for duty. (Jan. 15, D. N. P.)

Capt. Elton F. Wilcox, 6th Cav., will proceed to Taal, Batangas, for duty with his troop. (Jan. 15, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. James Conway will proceed to his proper station, Cavinti, Laguna. (Jan. 15, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. Blanton Winslip, 16th Inf., to Dagupan, for orders. (Jan. 15, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. Walter B. McCaskey, 21st Inf., to Calamba, Laguna, for duty. (Jan. 15, D. N. P.)

Lieut. Col. Daniel Cornman, 24th Inf., to Humingay, Pangasinan, and assume command of that station, relieving Col. Alfred C. Markley, 13th Inf., who will proceed to Manila and assume command of the 13th Inf. (Jan. 15, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. George R. Spalding, Corps of Engineers, with detachment of enlisted men, will proceed from Dagupan, Pangasinan, to Tarlac, and take charge of the road and bridge work in the provinces of Tarlac and Nueva Ecija. (Jan. 15, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. Rowland Whitely, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Batangas, for temporary duty. (Jan. 17, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. Alden Trotter, Art. Corps, will proceed to Manila for duty. (Jan. 17, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. Basil O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, will take station at Dagupan. (Jan. 17, D. P.)

Major Colville P. Terrett, 12th Inf., to Gerona, Tarlac, and assume command of that station. (Jan. 18, D. N. P.)

Second Lieut. Robert M. Nolan, 3d Cav., to Vigan, South Ilocos, for duty. (Jan. 18, D. N. P.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. William J. Smith will proceed to San Fernando, Pampanga, for duty. (Jan. 21, D. N. P.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Daniel J. O'Brien will proceed to Pulo Malaga Island, Laguna de Bay, for duty. (Jan. 21, D. N. P.)

Capt. Clarence H. Long, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Catanduan, for duty. (Jan. 22, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. Frank E. Lyman, Jr., Signal Corps, will take station at Batangas. (Jan. 22, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. William E. Hunt, 8th Inf., will proceed to Santa Cruz, Laguna, for duty. (Jan. 22, D. N. P.)

DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH PHILIPPINES.

Capt. Robert McGregor will return to Iloilo, Panay, and resume charge of road work on that island. (Dec. 10, D. P.)

First Lieut. F. L. Munson, 9th Inf., will proceed to Cebu, Island of Cebu, for further instructions. (Dec. 11, D. S. P.)

Second Lieut. Elliott J. Dent, C. E., will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for station, relieving Capt. Robert McGregor, C. E., who will return to Cebu. (Dec. 12, D. S. P.)

Co. F, 3d Battalion of Engineers, will proceed by water transport from Iloilo, Island of Panay, to Cebu, Island of Cebu, for station. (Dec. 19, D. S. P.)

Second Lieut. Anton H. Schroeter, 6th Cav., will proceed to Bogo, Island of Cebu, for duty. (Dec. 19, D. S. P.)

Co. D, 19th Inf., will return by water transport to Cebu, Island of Cebu, its proper station. (Dec. 24, D. S. P.)

5TH SEPARATE BRIGADE.

First Lieut. H. V. Evans, 6th Inf., from duty as Q. M., U. S. A. T. Churruca, will report to the Brigade Commander for duty. (Jan. 16.)

Commissary Sergt. Max E. Riepe will report to the Chief Commissary of the Brigade for duty. (Jan. 16.)

Capt. Charles R. Tyler, 19th Inf., will proceed to Cebu, Cebu, for observation and treatment. (Jan. 17.)

Second Lieut. Mary O'Connor, 10th Cav., will proceed to Pota, P. I., for duty. (Jan. 17.)

Second Lieut. Edward Dworak, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Tacloban, Leyte, P. I., for duty with his company (the 6th Co. Philippine Scouts), in the Island of Samar. (Jan. 18.)

The detachment of the 44th Co., Philippine Scouts, Visayana, will proceed to Santa Barbara, Panay, P. I., for duty. (Jan. 18.)

Contract Surg. W. F. Tefft will proceed to Santa Barbara, Panay, P. I., for duty. (Jan. 18.)

First Lieut. Albin Seemann, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Santa Barbara, Panay, for duty. (Jan. 18.)

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SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1902.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.

Perhaps General Daggett, who appears to be in their confidence, can tell us what the teetotalers are doing to assist in carrying out his excellent ideas in the way of providing our enlisted men with attractive reading rooms and gymnasiums, and adding to the ration luxuries now paid for out of the company fund. We have not yet heard of any action on their part looking to this end and, according to our observation, far too much of the agitation by the extreme advocates of total abstinence is in the nature of the hostility shown by the Puritans to bear-baiting, not because it hurt the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators. Starting from the false proposition that total abstinence and temperance are inseparable terms, they reason to wholly incorrect conclusions. There is undoubtedly a very considerable class to whom liquor is a poison, and who should abstain from its use altogether, as others that we know of are compelled by their constitutional peculiarities to abstain from cheese, strawberries, or other articles of diet, in which most persons can indulge with impunity. But much observation has satisfied us that the salvation of such people is not in putting them beyond the use of liquor, but in teaching them to refuse it, knowing that the slightest indulgence in it is fatal to them. A gentleman who was taken to an inebriate asylum was surprised to find that his room was provided with liquors of various sorts. Expressing his astonishment at this he was told that part of the cure was to teach him to control his inclination to drink in the presence of liquor. If men unduly disposed to indulge cannot be taught to control themselves in the presence of opportunity you can only protect them by shutting them up in a glass case and losing the key.

The late General Patterson of Philadelphia, as we were told by President Hayes, himself a temperance man, was accustomed to drink five bottles of champagne at a sitting and be apparently no worse for it. Other men cannot take a single glass without ending in a spree. As we dined with General Patterson on his ninetieth birthday we can testify that he lived beyond that age and was a vigorous and energetic man, having the personal control of a very large business, almost up to the day of his death.

We by no means desire to be understood as recommending the indulgence in any form of drinking. As matters are, and with our present vicious habit of treating, it is safer for soldiers, and especially for the young men of the army, to refrain from drinking altogether, but this should be a matter of self restraint and not of compulsion.

As the result of an experience quite as extended as that of General Daggett we have learned that important factors in the promotion of temperance are the use of good and properly cooked food, the proper choice of liquors, the right selection of the company in which sociability is indulged, and a correct choice of the time for drinking.

Montesquieu maintains that in countries "where the vine is indigenous inebriety has few evil effects on society" and the same is true of malt liquors. He further says, in his "Spirit of Laws," "Pass from the equator to our pole and you will find inebriety augmented with the degree of latitude." Dr. Bowditch, one of the most learned and earnest advocates of vine-culture in this country, says to the same effect: "Intemperance prevails the world over, but it is very rare at the equator. The tendency increases according to the latitude, becoming more brutal and more disastrous in its effects on man and society as we approach the northern regions." The "horrors of alcoholism" were first experienced in Southern Germany after the Thirty Years War had destroyed the vineyards and the soldiers from the North introduced a fiery potion distilled from potatoes.

The mortality from alcoholism in the year 1873, of which we have the statistics, was thirteen times as great in Stockholm, Sweden, as in Munich, the capital of beer drinkers; in Stockholm, 1.95; in Munich, 0.15.

The evils of intemperance in this country are largely due to our vicious habits of drinking and it is to correct these that the post exchange system was devised. What General Daggett had to say on the subject of the strictness of army discipline has no bearing on the question, as the purpose of the canteen is to secure some measure of control over men during their hours of relaxation, when they are beyond the reach of discipline. You can compel a soldier to trim his hair and beard, you can regulate his method of dress and his hours for eating and sleeping, as General Daggett says, but you cannot follow him with your discipline when he is off post, as he has the right to be at times.

We entirely approve of what the General proposes as to providing attractions for men in garrison, but the argument in favor of his propositions, and against the canteen as it was, should be a fair one and we do not think that the one he presents is altogether fair, inasmuch as it apparently assumes that the tendency of a departure from the strict rule of total abstinence is necessarily immoral and degrading. Indeed, we have found that the most prolific source of intemperance is the attempts—everywhere and always a failure—to compel men to temperance by depriving them of the opportunity to drink.

During one of the military ceremonies at Washington some years ago, the parade was dismissed in the vicinity

of the house occupied by a gentleman well known to Gen. Romeyn B. Ayres, who commanded the troops. The General and his staff were invited to the house of this gentleman where they were provided with what they wanted to eat and drink. "Sir," said General Ayres, in parting with his host, "you do not know what a service you have rendered me to-day. My young men were tired, hungry and thirsty, and but for you, they would have gone to some saloon where they would have been tempted to take more than was good for them and might have returned to their quarters in a condition unfitting them for duty." The lesson is an obvious one and it applies to this question of the canteen. No properly controlled canteen should tempt men to drink, and if it does it is not the fault of the canteen, but of those who direct its affairs.

If Rev. Mr. Dexter does not know of temperance workers who "would tie" soldiers to "church discipline" we do. The whole argument of the W. C. T. U., as we have seen it presented, is in this direction and if they are not able to make church discipline effective in our Army garrisons, it is not for want of will, but because they lack power to do as they wish.

The question of the canteen in the Army is precisely the question that now agitates the great city of New York, in which Mayor Low, late President of Columbia University; Judge Jerome, District Attorney; Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Rainsford, and other men of like character and high principle, are on the opposite side of the argument from General Daggett.

General Daggett and all others interested in this discussion may be assured of one thing, and that is that the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL are always open to the discussion of this, or any other subject, that concerns the good of the services, without regard to the personal opinions of its Editor. We are all seeking the same end—sobriety and temperance in the Army, and we have no quarrel with those who differ with us as to the means of obtaining it. We are disposed, however, to recognize the fact so forcibly stated by Henry Ward Beecher, when he said that "the more brains men may have, and the more brain-work, the more they are apt to be addicted to some form of stimulants, milder or severer, and only now and then can you find a man who is absolutely simple in his habits, drinking water and eating bread and meat and vegetables. Nor among them do we find the most robust, the most absolutely industrious, the most persistently accomplishing specimens of men."

Men of the robust habits of the soldier have the strong inclination to drink, spoken of by Mr. Beecher, and we must legislate with reference to that fact and without regard to the delusions and falsifications in which the extreme advocates of total abstinence are prone to indulge.

WANTED—AN ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Another complication in the consideration of the isthman canal project appears in the action which has been taken by the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Inter-Oceanic canals, appointed to consider whether the price asked for the Panama Canal was reasonable, and the title to it good. They report that the complications in the way of a legal transfer are almost insurmountable, and that therefore the United States should not accept the offer of \$40,000,000 for the Panama Canal. This throws the whole canal question back into the full Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals, a majority of which are said to favor the Nicaragua route, though it is alleged there is a safe majority of Senators in favor of the Panama route. This complication, which may defeat all efforts to enact canal legislation during the present session of Congress, is still further aggravated by influences at work in other quarters. There is evidence, for instance, that the present government of Colombia is opposed to the transfer of the Panama Canal Company's interests to the United States.

The upshot of this has been the adoption of a resolution at a meeting of the Panama shareholders in Paris, approving the action thus far of the directors, but stipulating that, in view of the attitude of the Colombian Government, no further negotiations or engagements shall be undertaken. Another development, and a suggestive one, is a report from Colon to the effect that word has reached there from Paris that an Anglo-French syndicate has offered to pay \$80,000,000 for the Panama Canal Company's holdings, the purpose being to build the canal with English money and operate it as a French enterprise.

In view of the facts we have stated, certain things are becoming perfectly clear. One is that Colombia has for some mysterious reason changed her attitude with regard to the proposed transfer of the Panama Canal Company's interests to the United States since she gave assurances that she would be satisfied with any agreement made by the contracting parties. Another is that, if she wants to prevent the construction of a canal over the Panama route, nothing can be more effective in that direction than a policy of meddlesome opposition to the proposed transfer. If the Panama route is to be adopted at all it can only be through frank co-operation and square-dealing on the part of the Colombian Government and the shareholders of the French Panama Canal Company. The American purpose is to construct an isthman canal with the least possible delay. The people are weary of waiting for the execution of this vast project, and there is a growing feeling that it must no longer be obstructed by the clashing interests of rival routes. This feeling is so strong indeed, that any further uncertainty as to the attitude of Colombia or of the French Panama Canal Company will make the adoption of the Nicaragua route almost inevitable, regardless of consideration of cost or physical advantage.

PLAIN TALK ON AN URGENT QUESTION.

Elsewhere in this number we publish the substance of an article in the North American Review for March entitled "Some Neglected Naval Lessons of the Spanish War," and signed "A Friend of the American Navy." It deserves the serious consideration of all who have at heart the welfare and efficiency of our Naval Service. The author, who is obviously a naval officer by education at least, has spoken bluntly and with admirable clearness of an evil which, unless corrected, is bound to provoke constant disorder in the naval organization and which in time of war may seriously imperil the national fleet.

The subject referred to is the engineering branch of the Service and the manner in which it has been affected by the half hearted enforcement of the Navy Personnel Bill, in the matter of an interchange of duties between officers of the deck and officers of the engine room. Serious as are the conditions described, we do not agree with this despondent view of the situation. The engineering problem will work out its own solution in due time. The Personnel Bill, while theoretically sound, has proved practically inoperative. All that even Admiral Melville, one of its sincerest advocates, will say for it is that it would give efficiency "if administered with a desire to make it a success." But there's the rub. It won't enforce itself, and the engineers hold with this author that there is no disposition to zealously enforce it. It will probably remain a virtual dead letter. Then what? To this query our reply is what the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL said on March 18, 1899, when the Personnel Bill had just become a law: "We shall have another Engineer Corps in time."

Present conditions indicate that that time may come sooner than anybody expected. But it must be remembered that the Personnel Bill was regarded as an experiment, even by Admiral Melville himself, who, in a letter published in the Independent on March 16, 1899, said: "The success of this radical experiment will depend entirely upon the officers of the Navy and particularly upon those who were in the regular line before the amalgamation took place. If they, the younger ones particularly, will willingly and zealously undertake the work that was previously done by the Engineer Corps, I believe that this thing will work. If they do not, and if the tendency becomes wholly to absorb the younger engineers into the line, and to fall back upon the newly created corps of warrant machinists for engineering duties, it will fail." Not even the most ardent supporter of the Personnel Bill will contend that it has accomplished the purpose for which it was designed, so far as concerns engineering. The next logical step from the breakdown of that measure is the organization of another Engineer Corps.

WEAK SPOTS IN ENGLAND'S NAVY.

Mr. Arnold White, one of the most capable of European writers on naval questions, has published in the London Evening News an article on the needs of the British Navy, in which he calls attention to the weak spots in that establishment. He holds, to begin with, that the two-power standard, created twelve years ago, has not only not been maintained in England's naval organization, but that it is obsolete and should be replaced with a two-and-one-half power standard, in order that the Navy may be equal to "reasonable probabilities of trouble." When the two-power standard was established, says Mr. White, Great Britain had a fair prospect of allies and fewer possible enemies in the event of maritime war. "At that time," he continues, "the German Navy did not exist, the United States Navy, the Japanese Navy, the Russian Navy were in their infancy. Since then our relations with the whole world have taught us that if England wants to be sure of winning in the next maritime war she must depend upon her own right arm, and on that alone. The Colonies cannot help us either with ships or with the finished product of naval training. Our allies do not exist, and even if they did history tells us that maritime alliances are seldom successful. The Russia Baltic Squadron cannot be neglected."

Mr. White's next point is that "fighting fleets should be ready to fight." This, he admits, sounds like a truism, but he remarks regretfully that "eighty-nine years of peace at sea have, unfortunately, caused the nation and its rulers to forget the essential difference between a fleet and an army." Beaten thrice in a week in South Africa, Great Britain could send to England for generals, to Syria for donkeys, to America for horses, to the colonies for brave men and to all the world for the necessities for the Army. But in the event of a naval defeat there is no time for this process of repair, for a fleet of battleships once beaten or even checked is done for. "The defeat of Britain's chief fighting fleet," says Mr. White, "is final, irreparable, and eternal in its effects. For a fighting fleet to win it must be ready to attack at half an hour's notice."

This, of course, embraces the need of better gunnery, and in this respect Mr. White echoes the sentiment of Lord Selborne, who exclaims: "Gunnery, gunnery, gunnery. The highest duty in training seamen in these days." Reminding his readers that "the American Navy practices incessantly," Mr. White continues: "The man behind the gun is worth his weight, not in gold but in diamonds, for the gunners in an inferior fleet if highly trained and expert will beat the men in the superior fleet if the latter are trained chiefly in polishing brass work and making the bits of the anchor look beautiful in the sunshine."

What Mr. White describes as another urgent need of

the Navy is younger admirals. On this point he remarks: "Nelson died at 47, but Nelson had no anxiety from torpedo-boats when he was fighting the French. The British admiral to-day has to sail in seas sown with hostile torpedoes, along coasts honeycombed with torpedo-nests. The strain on efficient naval officers, not only on their brain, nerves, and eyesight, but on their vitality as a whole, is so great that men in the prime of life and enjoying all their faculties should be appointed to the command of the great fleets of Britain. The appointment of young admirals will impart a new spirit in the fleet. On shore we are in the grip of old men. Let us take care that the palsied grasp of aged pessimists does not strangle the fleet of Britain."

Not less pertinent is the suggestion that the Navy should get rid of its deadwood, that is, its old, worn out ships. "There are in the Navy," says Mr. White, "at least 118 vessels which are useless in war and costly in peace. Get rid of them, because they make the country think that it is stronger than it really is."

CHANGES IN THE ARMY BILL.

The bill, S. 3917, to increase the efficiency of the Army, has been considerably modified by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, with the advice of Secretary Root, since its introduction by Mr. Hawley. A committee print of the bill shows the following changes from its form as introduced, which we published in our issue of Feb. 22, page 618: In the first clause and throughout the bill the title of the first division of the Department of Supply is changed from "Supply and Construction" to "Quartermaster" division. The entire clause at the end of Sec. 2 beginning, "Provided, that so long as there remain any officers in the Department of Supply," etc., on to the end of the section, is there stricken out, and is added at the end of Sec. 1, modified to read as follows: "Provided, that so long as there remain any officers in the Department of Supply holding permanent commissions, the Quartermaster General and the Chief of Transportation shall be selected from officers holding permanent commissions in the Quartermaster's Department not below the rank of lieutenant colonel. The Commissary General shall be selected from officers holding permanent commissions in the Subsistence Department not below the rank of lieutenant colonel. The Paymaster General shall be selected from officers holding permanent commissions in the Pay Department not below the rank of lieutenant colonel. And provided, that officers detailed as chiefs of the four divisions of the Supply Department shall, when retired, be retired with the rank, pay and allowances now authorized by law for heads of staff corps or departments."

In Sec. 2, officers detailed to the Department of Supply assigned to the respective divisions are to continue in such divisions "during the periods of their respective details," instead of "during their periods of service."

In the last clause of Sec. 8, the Secretary of War is authorized to establish such regulations as may be necessary "for the disposition of unserviceable and useless articles of public property, heretofore acted upon by the Inspector General's Department," instead of "for the detail of special inspectors to act on unserviceable and useless articles of public property, heretofore acted upon by the Inspector General's Department, with a view to final disposition of such property."

In Sec. 11 it is provided that all unmarried non-commissioned officers "between the ages of 21 and 27 years," etc., instead of "not over 27 years of age," etc., may compete for promotion under any system prescribed in conformity with this act.

The whole of Sections 23 and 24 is stricken out; former Sec. 25 is now numbered 23, and modified to read: "That the number of cadets authorized to be appointed by the President from the United States at large shall be ten per annum, but the total number of cadets at large at the Military Academy at any one time shall not exceed forty," instead of "shall not exceed ten per annum, or forty in all."

There are other minor changes and corrections in the verbiage of the bill, which do not materially affect its provisions.

PROPER PROTECTION FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The bill, S. 3653, for the protection of the President and to punish the killing or counseling the killing of such officers as are essential to the continuance of the government of the United States, came up for debate in the Senate on March 1. Of the clause authorizing the Secretary of War to select and detail from the Regular Army a sufficient number of officers and men to guard and protect the person of the President of the United States, without any unnecessary display, Senator Hoar said: "I do not understand that it is the purpose of any member of the Committee to have our President go about with a military display, or what are called guards, but the desire is to have some officer of the Government, who has at his command a sufficient number of able officers and trustworthy men, take the responsibility which now either is not taken at all or is taken by the head of a secret-service force."

"I am convinced from what I have read of the three great disasters that have come upon this country in the death of three of its Presidents, that if there had been at that time a military guard of ordinary proportions whose duty it was to guard the person of the President of the United States, neither one of those Presidents would have been killed on the occasion when they were killed."

"Lincoln was killed looking on at a performance at the theater in a box. The felon who took his life entered unobstructed and unchallenged in the rear of the box. Now, do you not all know that if an officer of the Army, in-

trusted with a guard such as the Secretary of War would choose to detail, had been there that officer's reputation for life would have depended upon his action on such an occasion? So when the President was killed at the depot in this city; that never could have happened if a military guard had been there, intrusted to the command of a vigilant officer. This bill also provides in that connection that this shall not be a matter of display. I do not want the President guarded so as to make any unnecessary military display. The bill gives the authority to the Secretary of War to make rules and regulations as to the duty of this guard and as to their dress and their armament. I am sure this bill ought to be passed so far as that provision is concerned."

Thirty-two inhabitants of the Island of Guam have transmitted a petition to the Government of the United States asking that a commission be sent to the island to study the needs of its people and devise measures to provide them with a permanent form of civil government. The petitioners are not a bit afraid of the cheap bugaboo of American "imperialism." They are "loyal subjects of the United States" and evidently mighty proud of it—but notice that awful word "subjects"—and their island is "a dependency of the United States." They welcome the change from Spanish to American sovereignty, they are "loyal, law-abiding and patient, supporting the Government morally and materially," but, as a military administration at best is repugnant to fundamental principles, they are desirous that Congress at its pleasure shall provide them with a civil establishment. They say: "Were we to indulge in personalities it would be to praise rather than to criticize; and we acknowledge with pleasure the manifest policy, since the establishment of the present Government, to minimize the hardships of military rule; but defects are inherent in the system, which from its nature makes impossible a really efficient and stable government, and from Congress alone can relief be expected." Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N., Military Governor of Guam, assures the Navy Department that the thirty-two signers of this petition represent the conservative and most intelligent people of the island and he agrees with them that they should have a civil government.

Press despatches from Manila state that a court-martial has been ordered to try Major Littleton W. T. Waller and Lieut. John H. A. Day, U. S. M. C., on charges of cruelty to natives of the Island of Samar. There is some doubt as to the accuracy of this report, however, inasmuch as despatches received at the Navy Department on March 6, from Admiral Rodgers, announced that Major Waller's column of marines had returned from Samar to the barracks at Cavite, but made no mention of a court-martial. If a court-martial has been ordered, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, while disclaiming any desire to prejudice the case, hopes and profoundly believes that Major Waller will come forth from the ordeal absolutely unscathed and with his honor as an officer and gentleman triumphantly vindicated before the world. We believe, moreover, that when the full story of the campaign in Samar is written, with all its inspiring deeds of daring, endurance and sacrifice, Major Waller will be everywhere recognized as one of the splendid heroic figures in that arduous undertaking. As yet we have had only fragmentary accounts of the magnificent gallantry which characterized Major Waller's column of marines in the march across the Island of Samar, which had to be fought step by step with a numerous and savage enemy, but enough is known to distinguish it as one of the most courageous and desperate undertakings ever performed by an American military command.

During the debate in the Senate, on March 3, on S. 1348, to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports, and the common defense, etc.—the ship subsidy bill—Senator Frye said that if the bill passed it was hoped it would bring about the following among improvements in the mail service: A weekly service to Hawaii; weekly to the Philippines; weekly to Japan, China and Hongkong; fortnightly to our Samoan possessions, and semi-weekly to Havana. Of the clause in relation to bounties to fisheries Senator Frye said later: "Of course, every Senator understands the purpose of that bounty. It is to train and educate sailors for the Navy when we have need of sailors. I assert, without fear of contradiction, that the fishermen of the United States have furnished a larger proportion of sailors in every war we have ever had than any other industry whatever. It is perfectly well known that General Knox made a most complimentary speech to the fishermen of Marblehead for the glorious conduct they had displayed in the war of the Revolution, and it has been true in every war, from the beginning down to now, that fishermen have been the heaviest contributors to our Navy. Germany recognizes this as a training place for sailors by the bounty. Great Britain does the same. France does the same. As the bounty will amount to only a couple hundred thousand dollars a year, I think that no one can seriously object to it. There have been bounties on fishermen from the beginning of the Government down to now, with the exception of a very few years before the war and with the exception of all the years since the war. The bounty was repealed at the close of the war."

The recent assignment of Lieut. Col. J. P. Story to be president of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe and his consequent relief as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications is causing, we learn, much discussion in view of the fact that Colonel Story has been one of the most active officers on the board. Those who are favor-

able to the contention of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications that it alone should be left to determine types of Army ordnance see some ulterior motive in the relief of Colonel Story and point to the fact that for two years General Frank, while stationed at Fort Monroe, was a member of the Board. It is a well-known fact that Colonel Story has strenuously supported that body in the discussion which, we are sorry to state, has for so long progressed between it and the Ordnance Department. We do not believe that the relief of Colonel Story as a member of the Board had any possible connection with the contentions as to who shall determine ordnance types and make ordnance tests. Why this unfortunate discussion, of which we have before had occasion to pass comment, cannot be amicably settled we cannot conceive. We are glad to learn, however, that the time is not far distant when Secretary Root will take definite action.

Recent reports from the Philippines indicate the active and personal interest that General Chaffee takes in the galaxy of individual soldiers. One of the latest instances of this was his telegraphic thanks to Corp. James Murphy and Privates Michael Doran and H. L. Johnson for their devotion to duty under trying circumstances at Candelaria, Tayabas, on Dec. 10. These men had previously received the commendation of Captain Hearn, 21st Inf., and Brig. Gen. J. F. Bell. It appears that about 100 insurgents attacked Candelaria in the early morning and were gallantly repulsed by a detachment commanded by Sergeant Smith, of Co. C, 21st Inf. The telegraph wire had been cut in one direction, while the telegraph stations had not commenced work in other directions. The telegraph office was under a heavy fire, but Doran and Johnson continued their efforts to raise other offices irrespective of the danger involved. It was only after 10 minutes that they succeeded in raising an adjacent station, Sariaya, from which point Captain Hearn promptly marching with his company brought relief to the beleaguered command. A heavy fire was maintained for an hour and a half, and the telegraph office was filled with bullet holes, but, fortunately, the operators escaped uninjured. No Americans were killed, but Captain Hearn succeeded in capturing eight insurgents and two guns and ammunition.

In the case of a private tried by a G. C. M., at Fort Harrison, Mont., the record of the proceedings of trial not stating that the judge advocate withdrew from the court while deliberating upon and awarding sentence, it was returned for positive statement and amendment. The court upon reconvening pronounced the proceedings as submitted correct; that "the judge advocate did not withdraw at the deliberation on a sentence, the court basing its action on par. 1547 of the Digest of Opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, Edition 1901." Major General Otis in reviewing the proceedings, says: "This action of the court in permitting the presence of the judge advocate while deliberating in closed session is clearly a violation of the act of Congress approved July 27, 1892, and vitiates the proceedings. Par. 1547 of the Digest which it cites in defense of its opinion simply refers, as is therein distinctly stated, to a meeting of a court held to hear read the record of the findings and sentence." The proceedings, findings and sentence of the court in this case are disapproved."

Upon the recommendation of Colonel Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, the Secretary of War has ordered that the entire first class of cadets at the Academy, composed of fifty-four members, leave West Point April 10, and make a three days' visit to the battlefield at Gettysburg, Pa., for the purpose of instruction in strategy and tactics. They will start on the return trip April 13. During the trip the class will be in charge of the professor and three instructors of the Department of Engineering. They will be completely equipped for service, and will be quartered in Pullman coaches. Colonel Mills' idea in the trip is to give the cadets practical knowledge in the arts of war and the history of how our largest and most important battles were fought in the Civil War. Similar trips to other battlefields will be made annually by each graduating class of cadets.

An important amendment proposed by Senator Lodge, has been incorporated in the Philippine bill now before the Senate Committee on the Philippines. It provides that whenever it is certified to the President that the existing insurrection in the Philippines shall have ceased and peace is established a general election shall be called for the choice of delegates to a popular assembly, to be known as the Philippine Assembly. The legislative power conferred on the Philippine Commission in all that part of the Archipelago not inhabited by the Moros or other non-Christian tribes then shall cease and be vested in a legislature consisting of two houses—the Philippine Commission and the Philippine Assembly. The amendment also provides for the election of three resident commissioners to the United States.

D. Appleton and Company announce among their spring publications a new and enlarged edition of the "Personal Memoirs of Philip Henry Sheridan," with an account of his life from 1871 (the date of the close of the memoirs) to his death in 1888, by his brother, Brig. Gen. Michael V. Sheridan. A new and revised edition of the third volume of MacLay's "History of the United States Navy" is also announced, certain portions of the narrative having been modified, the publishers state, in accordance with a careful study of the evidence of the Schley Court of Inquiry. Another volume to appear is a "History of American Privateers," also by Edgar S. MacLay.

STAFF CONSOLIDATION BILL.

The Secretary of War has sent a communication to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in explanation of his bill (S. 3917) for general Army legislation, in which he says:

The great work performed by the staff departments during the Civil War and the war with Spain is fully recognized, and their proposed consolidation under a single chief is in no sense a condemnation of any particular bureau. The present transport service is part and parcel of the Quartermaster's Department, and, whether justly or not, other bureaus complain that when transportation is insufficient for all, their bureaus are prejudiced by reason of the transportation being under the direct orders of another supply bureau. Under the present system it is entirely possible for a bureau chief to work along his own lines in ignorance of what the other bureaus are doing. Economical and business principles seem to justify the bringing together of these bureaus under a single chief, who will have general direction of all and who will be able to decide promptly and on business principles what shall be done by each particular bureau in the mobilization and concentration of troops.

This chief will also be able to perform a great deal of the work now falling directly on the Secretary of War, who is compelled to study the minor details of each question before giving his opinion. This will be much more relief to the Secretary of War than would ordinarily be imagined. It is expected under this new system that much of the auditing of accounts and financial work generally of the different bureaus may be consolidated in one financial system, similar to that in vogue in great corporations, and ultimately the new system will prove vastly more economical than the present one.

In this consolidation it has not been deemed wise to ask at once a reduction in the number of officers, but it is calculated that in a very few years, when the system has become fully developed, a material reduction can be made without serious detriment to the Service. At the present, however, an increase of two officers is asked—one chief of the supply department and one chief of the transportation division, to be detailed from the Army for periods of four years. This legislation is involved in sections 1, 2, and 3.

The general staff scheme is not a new proposition, because officers of the Army have always been utilized to a certain extent in this business, and in looking over the records for some years past it is observed that a number of officers have always been detailed from the Army to perform such work at the War Department, but they have had no legal status. Neither law nor custom places the preparation of plans for national defense in the hands of any particular officer or body of officers, and what is everybody's business is nobody's business. It has usually been after troops were gotten together in a haphazard fashion that brigades, divisions, and corps have been organized by general and rather than previous and careful selection. It has usually been because staff officers, who have been designated under the dictates of expediency American character rises superior to system, or rather absence of system that disaster has been avoided.

The result naturally produces much haphazard work and in the end is extremely expensive by reason of frequent changes of orders for mobilization and concentration of troops, as was evinced in the war with Spain. It is realized, however, that no general staff or other system can be made to work properly so long as the present unbusinesslike method prevails of having a Secretary of War and a General of the Army to control matters at the War Department. In this country, as in the British Empire, the effort to conduct the Army with two heads has always failed. Many complications arise from the fact that the finances of the Army must be administered according to law by the Secretary of War and are wholly within his jurisdiction and that of the various supply and financial departments, all of which are excepted from the control of the Commanding General, whose duties are generally confined to those of Army administration and discipline.

There must always be great difficulty in fixing responsibility when so many bureau chiefs and the Lieutenant General Commanding are concerned in the business affairs of the Army, and the Army itself has continually turned toward the general staff scheme as furnishing the most probable solution of the intricate situation. A general staff added to the Army as a separate corps would be powerless for good unless the abolition of the present functions of the General of the Army is pronounced coincident with the establishment of the new corps. The work of such a staff will not be merely that of the comparatively small Regular Army but will include all the great military questions which may concern the United States in the disposition of the greater force to be raised whenever war comes upon us. It will be an agency through which the military operations and civil policies of the country may be harmonized as becomes a republican form of government. Upon every business principle and from every military point of view it commends itself as worthy of the most serious consideration.

It is proposed that the present Lieutenant General of the Army shall be detailed as the first chief of general staff, and that upon his separation from active service the President shall detail the chief of general staff from the general officers of the Army, and thereafter there shall be no more permanent appointments to the grade of Lieutenant General. The senior general officer of the Army, if not chosen as chief of general staff, will be assigned to active command of troops or such other duty as the President may direct. The officer detailed as chief of general staff will be detailed for four years, unless sooner relieved. He will have charge, under the President and Secretary of War, of executing the general military policy of the nation, and he will, with the assistance of carefully selected officers who will not be embarrassed with handling current papers in the War Department, consider all questions of importance, recommend all concentration and movements of troops, assignments to command, and other important matters concerning which the President and Secretary of War require technical and professional advice.

Officers of this corps will be detailed to make all military inspections of the Army and the country, and the Inspector General's Department, as now constituted, will gradually be eliminated without interference with the equitable rights of those now holding permanent commission in that department. The memoranda for all important orders covering the affairs under the jurisdiction of the general staff corps will be sent to the Adjutants-General of the War Department or at the various graphical and Army headquarters for publication. The Adjutants-General will be relieved from the consideration of important questions, as has been necessary heretofore in the absence of a general staff corps, and will simply issue the orders as prepared by the general staff corps and have charge of the preparation and preservation of the records.

The inspection of money accounts is transferred to the Treasury Department. This commends itself as a business proposition, as the Auditor of the War Department and the Comptroller of the Treasury are the officials who render practically all the decisions governing the financial operations of the Army. The inspection and condemnation of worn-out public property is regarded as too insignificant a duty to monopolize the time of the officers of the general staff corps and this matter can be provided for under regulations of a very simple character.

In order to furnish a wider field of selection and some incentive to lieutenants who have shown special aptitude in their profession, it is asked that the few officers of that grade who may be selected for general staff duty may be given the rank of captain while performing such duty. The expense of this will be very slight.

The next subject covered by the bill is the modification of the present laws regulating promotions from the ranks to the grade of commissioned officer. From time immemorial it had been the custom in the army to promote from the ranks those non-commissioned officers who had distinguished themselves in action, or who had by their conduct shown a marked aptitude and ability for

control of men. A few years prior to the outbreak of the war with Spain this law was changed so as to make the promotion to vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant open to all enlisted men, including privates and musicians.

This system has produced a number of excellent young officers, but, on the other hand, a number of men have been able, by virtue of mental aptitude and the ability to cram, to pass these examinations and be promoted to the grade of second lieutenant when they did not possess the qualities sufficient to justify their promotion to the grade of corporal in their own organizations. While it is unnecessary to have a system of examination in order that the utterly unworthy shall not be commissioned, it is considered not in the interests of the country to continue a system of promoting men who have exhibited no aptitude for command and control of men.

In connection with the preliminary examination to establish their general character and qualifications it is proposed to send the non-commissioned officers to the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for a special course of instruction, which will cover a period of six months. There they will have an opportunity to exercise command and show their proficiency as all-around soldiers. By this system the very best men will be obtained and the unit ones will be prevented from promotion to the commissioned list. It should be understood that after a commission is once secured under our system of seniority promotion it is quite possible for a very unit man to hold commission and rise through the grades without possessing any great soldierly aptitude.

The last section, No. 23, is intended to restore to the President the power to appoint ten cadets a year, or forty in all, from the country at large, to the United States Military Academy. This was the number fixed from 1846 to a few years ago, upon the reduction of the army, it was changed to a total of ten, instead of ten per annum. Subsequently the number allowed the President was increased to thirty. The number of instructors and the accommodations at the Military Academy will admit of the restoration of the old number of ten per annum, or forty in all, and the necessities of the service require more officers with technical training than has ever been the case in the history of the Regular Army. It is earnestly recommended that the old number be restored.

In general, the provisions of this bill contemplate modifications in the business establishment of the army of far-reaching consequences to the service and the country. The fact that new officers are not created and the business is to be placed upon a more economical and satisfactory basis should procure for this bill the serious consideration which it deserves.

With reference to the provisions of the bill relating to a general staff, and to a consolidation of supply departments, I beg to call attention to the report of the commission to investigate the conduct of the war with Spain, of which Gen. Granville M. Dodge was president, embodied in Senate Doc. No. 221, Fifty-Sixth Congress, first session, and particularly to the paragraphs headed "Authority and responsibility," beginning at page 115 of that document, and to the paragraphs, containing the conclusions of the report relating to the quartermaster's Department, beginning at page 147 of the same document.

This commission made a most thorough and exhaustive study of the lessons to be derived from the experience of the war with Spain. It contained a number of very distinguished officers, both of the volunteer forces of the civil war and of the Regular Army, and its clear and emphatic conclusion that in both the respects mentioned the organization of our army requires improvement, is entitled to the highest consideration.

THE MILITARY RULE OF OBEDIENCE.

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., in the International Monthly for March discusses the subject of the military rule of obedience. "Obedience and unity," he tells us, "are only different manifestations of the same principle. The one is the principle in will, the other in act. The one characterizes the conduct of persons, the other the conduct of operations. Obedience insures that the members of the military body, often far apart, will obey the one commander with the accuracy and vigor with which the muscles of an athlete obey his will. War is face to face continually, not with misfortune only, but with catastrophe, and that not of gradual approach or partial, but sudden and irremediable. For these weighty reasons, all available resources to forestall such result, and to destroy the enemy upon whom it depends, need to be utilized and put forth in the most effective and in the promptest manner. This means that exertions in all parts must be instant upon the word of command, and in unison; united in movement and united in weight. The admission into the military mind of anything approaching irreverence for the spirit of military obedience, or levity as regards the letter of the rule in which it is embodied, is the begetter of confusion; and that in turn is the forerunner of defeat."

Still, as Captain Mahan holds, military rules are probably more liable to exceptions than most others, because of the emergency that characterizes war and the vast variety of situations to which a rule has to be adapted. He discusses at length the question as to the conditions which justify disobedience of orders, the general conclusion being that the event must determine the responsibility for the disregard of a settled standard, of an established rule, of such general application that upon the person who commits it rests the burden of proving that the circumstances commanded his action. The presumption, in the case of disobedience, is not innocence, but guilt.

It must be made evident to a disinterested judge that preponderant military reasons justified the departure from orders. No error of judgment will relieve an officer from responsibility. He is just as much responsible for an error of judgment which results from his own neglect to inform himself, or his lack of professional knowledge, as he is for any other misdoing.

A case of justifiable disobedience that occurs to us is that of the Monitor, which was held at Fort Monroe in violation of the orders directing her to proceed direct to Washington and was thus able to fight the battle with the Merrimack which was so vital a factor in the successful conduct of the war for the defense of the Union.

Considering the constant conflict between the letter and the spirit of military subordination and obedience, Captain Mahan says: "I am inclined to believe that on shore, among soldiers, the letter has tended to have the upper hand, and with seamen the spirit; due probably to the more frequent removal of the latter from the presence of an immediate superior, throwing them thus upon their own initiative. Naval biography and history, and military history as far as my limited reading goes, seem to support this opinion."

Discussing this subject in the Independent, Park Benjamin sharply criticizes the decision of President Roosevelt in the Schley case in an article entitled "A Menace to Discipline." In this he says: "There can be no such thing as a 'captains' fight' co-existent with military organization. So long as there is a naval aggregation of persons, that fact alone implies that automatically and necessarily there exists in and of it an individual unit who is the one solely responsible naval commander present and acting, and there is no way of eliminating such commander of such aggregation without first eliminating the aggregation itself. To assert otherwise, or speculate-

ly to aver through this catch phrase that at any instant there may be a plurality of co-equal and coincident commanders, is merely to imply the substitution for the orderly armed force of the State of a disorderly gathering of individuals animated by a common purpose only to such extent as each may deem fit, and so to suggest military anarchy, pure and simple. If the captains of a fleet may assume an honor, right, duty or responsibility of their admiral, then it is open to the lieutenants thus to deprive the captains, and so on down the scale of hierarchy until, as in the ships of the French navy during the Revolutionary period, the cabin executes the dictates of the fore-castle."

COMDR. HAWLEY ON NAVAL RECRUITING.

Commander Hawley appeared before the House Naval Committee recently in regard to establishing a Naval training station at some point on the Great Lakes, Chairman Foss saying in introducing him that "he had charge of the enlistments on the Lakes during the recent war, and can speak perhaps better than any man in the Navy upon the general proposition."

Commander Hawley said he believed he was the originator of the letter which brought up the desirability of establishing such a station. His idea was that in going into the West we secure a body of men for the Navy who are, to begin with, more intelligent, better behaved, and more likely to remain in the Service than are the men enlisted on the coast. His experience with them has been that they are ideal men to handle; they learn quickly and come into the Service with the idea of remaining. With a training station at some point on the Great Lakes it would be possible to enlist young men from the large cities, get them together and put them through a preliminary training, getting rid of those who did not care to stay, weed out the bad element, and then, after they had been under training in a similar manner to boys who are trained at Newport, send them East, and put them on ships and send them to sea.

Commander Hawley described his experiences before the war in enlisting men in the West. In Illinois alone over 1,000 men were enlisted for the Navy, who served during the war with Spain. Of those who remain in the Service 70 per cent, he thought, come from the West, and he believed without doubt that a better class of men are secured from the interior, from the Middle West, and from places along the lakes, than from the seaboard. As to location of a possible station he believed that somewhere in the vicinity of Chicago would be a good place, not too near a large city, but accessible to one, the location to be best determined by a board of naval officers.

Commander Hawley spoke of the trouble in keeping men sometimes, after they are enlisted. He was asked whether the inability of the Government to hold sailors permanently enlisted grows out of the fact that in our country opportunities for advancement and for success in life are greater in commercial lines than in acting as a common soldier or sailor. He said: "I think that has a very great deal to do with it, and I think another thing which has affected it in a great measure is from the fact the men in the Navy up to the present time have not been paid well enough. We all know pretty well that a good deal has a very desirable effect upon a man's feelings and helps along contentment. The navy ration is not a good one and I know as a matter of fact that a great many men have deserted because they said they did not get enough to eat."

Speaking of his experiences during his recent tour of duty in command of the training ship Hartford, during her cruise around the world, Commander Hawley said: "Last summer I was in Copenhagen and the men were given liberty freely, as much as they wanted, and the Crown Prince of Denmark said to me that he never saw a better behaved class of men in his life. They were about the city and whenever they met him they saluted just as one of his sailors would do, and he spoke of them in the highest terms. The same was true when we were at La Rochelle, France, and at Stockholm. These boys were not from any particular section of the country. Some were from the East and some from the West, but I am speaking in general terms with regard to the class of boys coming in the Navy."

A delegation from Erie, Pa., have appeared before the Committee, headed by Mayor Hardwick of that city, urging its advantages as a site for the proposed training station.

STATUS OF ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

| Lin'l. | Ret. | Year. | Rank. | Name. | Date. |
|--------|------|-------|-------------|----------------------|----------|
| 4 | 1 | 1903 | Colonel | Lawrence S. Babbitt | Feb. 18 |
| 3 | 2 | 1903 | Colonel | Joseph P. Farley | March 2 |
| 11 | 3 | 1903 | Lieut. Col. | Almon L. Varney | April 5 |
| 8 | 4 | 1903 | Lieut. Col. | James W. Ames | Aug. 2 |
| 5 | 5 | 1904 | Lieut. Col. | John A. Kress | Nov. 4 |
| 6 | 6 | 1904 | Colonel | William A. Mayne | April 21 |
| 2 | 7 | 1904 | Colonel | Alfred Mordecai | June 30 |
| 6 | 8 | 1904 | Lieut. Col. | John R. McGinness | Sept. 17 |
| 10 | 9 | 1906 | Lieut. Col. | John G. Butler | Jan. 28 |
| 13 | 10 | 1906 | Major | John Pitman | Nov. 12 |
| 14 | 11 | 1907 | Major | Charles Shaler | May 23 |
| 7 | 12 | 1907 | Lieut. Col. | Frank H. Phipps | Aug. 2 |
| 15 | 13 | 1907 | Major | Charles S. Smith | Dec. 28 |
| 12 | 14 | 1908 | Major | John E. Greer | Nov. 4 |
| 19 | 15 | 1909 | Major | Daniel A. Lytle | Jan. 21 |
| 12 | 16 | 1909 | Major | Frank Heath | June 13 |
| 11 | 17 | 1910 | Major | Andrew H. Russell | Dec. 24 |
| 18 | 18 | 1911 | Major | Daniel M. Taylor | Aug. 31 |
| 20 | 19 | 1912 | Major | James Rockwell, Jr. | Sept. 6 |
| 24 | 20 | 1913 | Captain | Frank Baker | Oct. 2 |
| 23 | 21 | 1914 | Major | Ira Mac Nutt | July 5 |
| 16 | 22 | 1914 | Major | Stanhope E. Blunt | Sept. 25 |
| 22 | 23 | 1915 | Major | Rogers Birnie | April 5 |
| 28 | 24 | 1915 | Captain | Charles H. Clark | April 29 |
| 27 | 25 | 1915 | Captain | Lawrence L. Bruff | Oct. 14 |
| 25 | 26 | 1917 | Captain | Orin B. Mitcham | July 25 |
| 26 | 27 | 1918 | Captain | Henry D. Borup | June 18 |
| 1 | 28 | 1919 | Brig. Gen. | William Crozier | Feb. 19 |
| 29 | 29 | 1919 | Captain | Frank E. Hobbs | April 16 |
| 31 | 30 | 1920 | Captain | William W. Gibson | June 2 |
| 30 | 31 | 1920 | Captain | James W. Benet | July 16 |
| 34 | 32 | 1924 | Captain | Beverly W. Dunn | Oct. 12 |
| 35 | 33 | 1924 | Captain | John T. Thompson | Dec. 31 |
| 33 | 34 | 1925 | Captain | Ormand M. Lissak | Feb. 5 |
| 32 | 35 | 1926 | Captain | Edwin B. Babbitt | July 26 |
| 37 | 36 | 1928 | Captain | William S. Pierce | May 14 |
| 36 | 37 | 1929 | Captain | Charles E. Wheeler | May 3 |
| 38 | 38 | 1929 | Captain | John W. Burr | Dec. 3 |
| 43 | 39 | 1930 | Captain | Lawson M. Fuller | March 5 |
| 40 | 40 | 1930 | Captain | Odus C. Horney | Sept. 18 |
| 44 | 41 | 1930 | Captain | Charles C. Jameson | Nov. 2 |
| 41 | 42 | 1931 | Captain | George Montgomery | July 27 |
| 42 | 43 | 1932 | Captain | Tracy C. Dickson | Sept. 17 |
| 39 | 44 | 1933 | Captain | C. L. H. Ruggles | March 12 |
| 47 | 45 | 1933 | Captain | Kenneth Morton | April 12 |
| 53 | 46 | 1933 | 1st Lieut. | Charles L. Ames | Oct. 1 |
| 52 | 47 | 1933 | 1st Lieut. | Daniel M. King | Nov. 5 |
| 46 | 48 | 1933 | Captain | Jay E. Hoffer | Nov. 12 |
| 48 | 49 | 1933 | 1st Lieut. | Clarence C. Williams | Dec. 2 |
| 49 | 50 | 1933 | 1st Lieut. | Samuel Hof | Dec. 2 |
| 51 | 51 | 1934 | 1st Lieut. | John H. Rice | Jan. 1 |
| 46 | 52 | 1934 | Captain | John W. Joyce | April 1 |
| 54 | 53 | 1935 | 1st Lieut. | Edward P. O'Hern | Feb. 28 |
| 50 | 54 | 1935 | 1st Lieut. | William H. Tschappat | Aug. 2 |
| 55 | 55 | 1935 | 1st Lieut. | Edward D. Bricker | Nov. 1 |

N. B.—Sixteen vacancies. Recruits wanted.

NEGLECTED NAVAL LESSONS.

Under the caption, "Some Neglected Naval Lessons of the Spanish War," a writer signing himself "A Friend of the American Navy" publishes an article in the North American Review for March, in which he discusses with great earnestness what is generally recognized as the most disquieting condition now existent in our Naval establishment. He regrets, to begin with, that the purview of the Schley Court of Inquiry, was not so enlarged as to permit an examination of all the features of the recent war both in the Atlantic and the Pacific, and holds that some of the most important lessons to be learned from that conflict were not even touched upon during the proceedings nor have they received proper attention from the authorities or from the public. "Should we be plunged into another naval war," he continues, "with an efficient navy pitted against us, disaster might result from neglecting the warnings to be derived from the Spanish war, particularly from the Santiago campaign." It is all the more remarkable that what this writer regards as the most important lesson of the war, and which has been overlooked, was presented by the vessel which is most frequently spoken of by the press in connection with the Santiago campaign. He proceeds:

"One does not have to be an engineer to see that the phenomenal record of the Oregon from beginning to end was due to the skill and unremitting care of the chief engineer; and yet it is highly probable that very few Americans know his name. It is but simple justice to this officer—Chief Eng. Robert W. Milligan—that his name should stand high on the roll of the men who rendered distinguished service to their country during the Spanish war.

"For the Oregon's performance, her builders deserve great praise. No amount of skill would have enabled such a record to be made unless the machinery had been well constructed. But those who know the facts of Milligan's remarkable zeal, skill, and far-sighted intelligence understand that the results are due to him in an unusual degree. There were practically no leaks to waste the precious fresh water, but losses cannot be entirely prevented even by the greatest care, and at an early stage of the long trip around South America he insisted that the boilers must first receive consideration, even at the expense, if necessary, of putting officers and crew on a short allowance of water. He found, soon after reaching the Atlantic, when he fell in with one of our colliers, that the coal he had at last obtained on the west side was of a very much higher quality than that sent down from home. Accordingly, at the first opportunity, he had this best coal removed into the 'fighting bunkers,' adjacent to the boilers; these he then locked, and he kept the key in his own possession. On the day of battle the doors were unlocked, and this superior quality of coal had much to do with the Oregon's splendid exhibition of sustained high speed.

"When the Oregon arrived at Key West, and again while on the blockade, but a few days before the battle, it was proposed, for reasons of economy, that some of the four boilers should be shut off, and that the ship should be kept under reduced power, as had been done on all the other vessels in the fleet except the Texas. To this Chief Engineer Milligan strenuously objected, pointing out that if the Spaniards came out they would come out when they were not expected, and with their own ships ready for the highest speed, so that the blockading vessels should also be prepared for the highest possible speed. Fortunately, the chief engineer was permitted to have his way, and to maintain the ship in readiness for full speed at a moment's notice—the duty for which, at such time and under such circumstances, the ships of our navy are presumably constructed. Suppose this course had not been followed. Under the most favorable conditions, it takes more than an hour to raise steam in such large boilers as those of the Oregon, and such rapid work involves decided risk to their integrity; but we can see what would have been the result if, instead of going at a speed of seventeen knots within twenty minutes after the Spanish fleet was sighted, an additional hour had been required to attain that speed. On the Oregon, not only was steam maintained in all the boilers all the time, but fires were spread, so that, when the signal came for full speed, all that was necessary, was to start the forced draft blowers, close the fire rooms, and throw on the coal.

"The Brooklyn, nominally, of over twenty-one knots speed, was able to use only half power, because her forward engines were uncoupled, and time could not be spared to connect them; besides, half of her boilers were out of use, some of them not only having neither water in them nor fires under them ready to kindle, but actually having the man-hole plates off. A similar state of affairs existed on all the other vessels in the squadron except the Texas. While the trip of 14,500 miles would, of itself, have distinguished the Oregon, her celebrity is really due to her magnificent speed during the battle, immediately following this long trip. Had not Chief Engineer Milligan's advice been acted upon, the Oregon would probably have attracted no more attention than the Indiana, whose captain found it necessary, in a communication to Admiral Sampson, dated Aug. 6, 1898, to call attention to the fact that his ship was present during the battle, in view of the slight notice which the Indiana had received in the reports of both Schley and Sampson. As for the part played by the Iowa, it will probably be remembered that the Oregon went past the Iowa so rapidly that the chaplain of the former, not being a naval expert, and being deceived by the similarity of the two ends of the vessels, actually thought that the Iowa was running away. Too much credit cannot be given to Chief Engineer Milligan for the unrivaled achievement of the battleship which was made famous by his persistent and faithful performance of duty; yet, in the official report of the part taken by the Oregon in the battle of Santiago, his name is lost in the long general list of officers of the ship, which extends from the executive officer down to the lowest warrant officer, all of whom rot exactly the same amount of praise as the man who made the Oregon's record for her.

"We have gone at some length into this history of the Oregon to emphasize the point that the vital factor in the Santiago battle was engineering—a point which is forcibly illustrated, in a negative way, by the utter absence of engineering on the Spanish ships. The great lesson, therefore, to be drawn from the battle of Santiago, is the vital importance of engineering to the efficiency of the modern fleet; yet, during the Schley Court of Inquiry, this matter appeared only incidentally, and received so little attention from the court that, although it did transpire that most of the vessels were not capable of working at more than half power, the question was never asked: Who was responsible for this condition of affairs? A commander-in-chief is supposed to have such thorough grasp of all the elements of

victory under his control, that he shall see to it that nothing is overlooked which will maintain them all in the highest efficiency. If the vessels had half their guns disabled, knowledge of that fact would raise a tremendous outcry, but the permitting of the machinery to be reduced to such a condition that it could only give half power is an oversight of even graver character. Great attention was paid by the Schley Court to the question of coal; yet the much more important matter of keeping the machinery which was to use the coal in readiness to use it to the fullest extent seems to have been utterly ignored. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that, had the blockaded fleet been composed of vessels of almost any other nationality than Spanish, most if not all of them would have escaped at Santiago.

"One lesson which we ought to learn has been urged upon public attention for years, namely, the necessity of keeping our naval and military resources in a condition of efficient preparation for action. In this respect, both the Army and Navy failed in important particulars, although, fortunately for us, the utter inefficiency of the Spaniards saved us from the punishment due to our neglect. For example, while careful students of events had realized that a war with Spain, the theatre of which would be in the West Indies, was highly probable, nothing had been done to put Key West, the only naval base we possess in that vicinity, in a state of efficiency. Not only should Key West have been made an adequate naval base, but the fitting out of a repair ship, which had been planned as far back as the time of the Chilean imbroglio in 1892, should have been completed before the actual imminence of hostilities, instead of only being commenced at that time.

"As showing the lack of appreciation of the importance of the engineering side of the modern fleet, it will be a surprise to most people to know that when it was proposed after the destruction of Cervera's fleet to send the Vulcan out to Manila—where the large number of our vessels and the almost utter absence of facilities for repairs would have made her extremely valuable, and where she would have also saved the Government a large amount of money which was spent for repairs at Hong Kong—Admiral Dewey, for some unaccountable reason, did not want her, stating that he had a navy yard of his own at Cavite.

"The Department itself failed to grasp the importance of having such a vessel as the Vulcan; so that, when Admiral Dewey refused her, she was ordered to the League Island Navy Yard, and there her splendid equipment of machine tools was removed, thus making it necessary for us again to make a repair-shop from the beginning in case we have a fleet operating away from our own coasts.

"The failure to realize the importance of engineering to the modern fleet has not been due to lack of foresight on the part of the naval engineers; for, besides the repair ship Vulcan, Melville planned and equipped two other vessels known as 'distilling ships,' whose office was to furnish fresh water for the boilers, and, in case of necessity, for the crews, thereby obviating the necessity, which Milligan felt, of asking to have a crew put on a allowance. Owing to the irrational practice of putting off everything to the last minute, these distillers could not be started until after the war began, and there was great delay in getting suitable vessels, but one of them, the Iris, was completed in time to have her services offered to the camp at Montauk Point. Even there, however, red tape deprived our men of the full advantage of this opportunity; for, on account of some quibble as to authority between the Army and Navy, it was deemed better to let the soldiers take their chances with water of uncertain quality rather than utilize the pure distilled water from the Iris.

"A very natural question, which will occur to any one who reads the foregoing with attention and with sincere interest in the efficiency of the Navy, is: What efforts are being made in the Navy to profit by the experiences of the Spanish American war in general, and particularly as to the vital importance of engineering to the efficiency of the modern ship? To this, the answer at present is very discouraging. For over fifty years there had been a steady growth in the importance of machinery and engineering on war vessels, with a constant effort on the part of engineers to secure adequate recognition of the value of their services."

The Personnel Bill which became a law on March 3, 1899, was based on the principle that all officers of the Navy should be engineers as well as gunners, that the naval officer of the future must be a fighting engineer. This scheme was "not the outcome of the dreamings of a doctrinaire, but was the result of the suggestion of a well-known deck officer, Captain—now Admiral—R. D. Evans; and it received the unanimous approval of the Personnel Board, which consisted of seven line officers and four engineer officers." Continuing, the writer says:

"Besides the amalgamation of the line and engineer corps, all the other provisions of the bill have been carried out. Strangely enough, the absolutely vital provision of the bill, and the one which caused it to be passed, was not for a long time carried out at all, and only within the last few months has even a feeble effort been made to do so. Many friends of engineering, both in and out of the Navy, have not hesitated to say that this failure to put into practice the interchange of duties was simply due to bad faith, and that there had never been any intention on the part of the line officers to make this experiment a success, their proposition for amalgamating the engineer corps with the line being simply intended to get the engineers out of the way, so that a scheme, which had been proposed at other times, for having the real engineering done by warrant officers, might be effected. The haste with which a corps of warrant machinists was formed lends color to this view. Admiral Melville has repeatedly called attention to the failure to enforce the law calling for an interchange of duties between the officers of the deck and of the engine-room, and it is now worthy of notice that, while he, as a member of the Personnel Board, voted for amalgamation, and while he has repeatedly, both in his annual reports and elsewhere, stated his unshaken belief in the correctness of the plan of the Personnel Bill, he has always guarded his statements by saying that the scheme is undoubtedly a good one, and will undoubtedly give efficiency if it is administered with a desire to make it a success.

"It may occur to some who read this article that the writer, in criticizing the Navy, is fouling his own nest; but he has believed that, as a patriotic citizen, the time had come to use very plain language, in the hope that the efficiency of the Service, to which many years of his life have been devoted, may be maintained at the highest point. We have made a distinct change in our relation to the rest of the world, and have now started out as a world power, with possessions thousands of miles from our own coast, and with hopes of a greatly increasing commerce. If we are to maintain these foreign possessions and to protect this increased commerce, we must have a Navy of the utmost efficiency; and as the day of Nelson's sailor-ship has passed, never to return, modern naval efficiency must be derived not only from the quarter deck but also from below—the domain of the engineer. It is because of his affection for the Navy that the writer has penned this criticism."

THE COST OF AMMUNITION.

Rear Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has made an investigation into the cost of the war with Spain, showing the cost of ammunition expended at the decisive naval battles of Manila and Santiago. In the fight with Montojo's fleet at Manila the details of fire were as follows:

| Name of Vessel | Total Rounds | Main Secondary Batteries | Weight of Metal in tons. |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Baltimore | 1,434 | 196 | 1,229 |
| Olympia | 1,677 | 217 | 1,560 |
| Boston | 1,106 | 210 | 186 |
| Raleigh | 594 | 294 | 297 |
| Concord | 335 | 183 | 459 |
| Petrel | 428 | 115 | 313 |
| Totals | 5,813 | 1,313 | 4,556 |

The expenditure of ammunition at Santiago was as follows:

| Name of Vessel | Total Rounds | Main Secondary Batteries | Weight of Metal in tons. |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Brooklyn | 1,973 | 573 | 1,490 |
| Oregon | 1,903 | 196 | 1,705 |
| Iowa | 1,473 | 317 | 1,156 |
| Indiana | 1,077 | 107 | 1,709 |
| Texas | 335 | 105 | 750 |
| Gloucester | 1,309 | ... | 1,309 |
| Vixen | 45 | ... | 45 |
| Totals | 9,474 | 1,900 | 8,174 |

At Santiago out of the total fire only 124 rounds, or 1.3 per cent., are known to have hit their marks; the Oquendo was struck 61 times, the Viscaya 28 times, the Maria Teresa 20 times and the Colon 8 times. Evidence of our good marksmanship lies in the fact that the cost of the ammunition expended in defeating Spain at sea was only about \$175,000.

PRINCE HENRY AT ANNAPOLIS.

The New York Sun has a description of the visit of Prince Henry to Annapolis, which is interesting, though it is obvious that the reporter has made large drafts upon his imagination to piece out the details. He says: "The regret at the miserable conditions, which at first was felt by the Navy officers who had charge of the Prince's reception, was ultimately changed to a feeling very like satisfaction, or even thankfulness that the elements cut up the antics which they did. It was a situation to put the cadet corps on its mettle and the young men rose up to it with a spirit of enthusiasm which won them perhaps even heartier applause than had the day been most favorable for them.

"The parade ground was a boggy stretch of wet and mud. In all this mess the cadet corps stood, their band playing cheerfully, and drawn up in two solid columns as firmly and precisely aligned as though it were a parade on a fair, sunshiny day. They were in full uniform, wearing, however, the regulation Service mackintoshes with their long, protecting capes, which glistened with the water which was pouring off them.

"The Prince, in the full uniform of an Admiral of the German Navy, came in for his share of the wet, but did not seem to mind it. His eyes were bright and his face quite radiant with enthusiasm at the splendid way in which the fine body of young Americans before him were rising superior to circumstances. At the word of command the corps went through all the evolutions of the dress parade drill with quick, elastic steps and a mathematical precision of movement and alignment which made the bronzed faces of the American Admirals and Captains who were looking on gleam with pride. There was not one of them who was not glad then that it rained and that it rained as hard as it did.

"After the parade, scattered all over the parade ground, in quantities sufficient, apparently, to have filled a measure about the size of a bushel basket, were rubber overshoes, which had been neatly drawn off during the evolutions by the clinging mud which held fast to them while their owners marched on. There were overshoes in bunches of twos and in bunches of fives, and there were isolated overshoes. Had this footgear been white instead of black, the parade ground would have suggested a snowstorm.

"How on earth the cadets managed to get rid of all this galeous exhibit without a hitch or a stumble, without once breaking or even confusing the rhythm of their quick marching step, is something no civilian can undertake to comprehend. Nobody for an instant guessed that they were having these trials of their own until they had left the field and their gum shoes behind them.

We should have thought that the Prince would have been still more impressed by the spectacle of the cadets marching with one gum shoe off and one gum shoe on. Possibly he may have picked up some of the gum shoes to carry home with him as souvenirs of Uncle Sam's web feet. Of the arrival of the Prince this scribe says:

"In front of the canvas-covered passageway leading from the Annapolis station platform up the steps to the street and across the sidewalks to the curbstone there was drawn up a battalion of Marines, with their trim, erect officers in front of them, and every mother's son of them as watersoaked as though he had been keel-hauled. The marines wore no overcoats and no rain protection whatever. Their uniforms clung to their bodies like so many wet cloths. With eyes fixed straight ahead and not a muscle of their faces moving, the battalion and its officers stood erect and motionless, as though they were so many pieces of statuary.

"Next to the parade in the rainstorm, probably the visit to the gymnasium was the most interesting to Prince Henry of anything he saw at the Academy. The most exciting contest of all was the wrestling match between Cadets Rhodes and Willson, both of the second class. It was a close match and Prince Henry watched its varying vicissitudes with interest. Cadet Rhodes got the better of it, Cadet Willson being fairly floored.

"As soon as Cadet Willson, just a shade discomfited and shamefaced, got to his feet, Prince Henry turned to Commander Wainwright and requested that the defeated cadet be presented to him. Willson was summoned and came forward, the Prince advancing a step to meet him and heartily shaking him by the hand.

"I am very much obliged to you," said the Prince. "I am sorry for your defeat, but you are a good man."

Orders have been given by the British Admiralty for the immediate delivery at the Devonport dockyard of ten tons of liquid fuel for experiment trials with one of the new water tube boilers of the cruiser Blanche.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

It is announced that the naval authorities of Japan have decided to construct five torpedo-boats, each having a tonnage of 150 tons, their names and places of construction being as follows: Sagi (Heron), Usura (Quail), and Kamome (Seagull), to be built at Kure; Hashitaka (Sparrowhawk), and Otori (Stork), at Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard.

The U. S. S. Oregon, which has been undergoing repairs to her bottom, will remain at the Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash., undergoing repairs, until some time in July next. Repairs to her machinery will be completed, her deck timbers removed and renewed and a new system of electric wiring put in.

Work on the Galveston and the finishing touches on the Decatur and Thornton have been somewhat delayed by the unprecedented rains which have kept the James River in flood for the last week or ten days. The Decatur enjoys the unique distinction of being the only torpedo destroyer so far built which has made the required speed over the two-hour course on the first attempt, indeed the speed was one tenth of a knot in excess of the requirements, and this was made without accident or mishap of any sort. The Dale, the second destroyer under construction by the William R. Trigg Company, will be ready for trial during the month of April and it is expected that the record of this boat will be even better than that of her sister ship the Decatur.

The North Atlantic Squadron, under command of Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, U. S. N., sailed from Cienfuegos on March 1 en route for Colon, Colombia. The original intention of the Department to detail the Machias for permanent duty in that port will probably undergo some modification in view of the improved conditions prevailing on the Isthmus at the present time.

The U. S. S. Albatross, Comdr. Chancey Thomas, U. S. N., will shortly take her departure from San Francisco where she has spent the winter, and proceed to Honolulu, where it is understood she will continue the deep sea work for which she is so well equipped. The Albatross has been placed in the highest state of efficiency and will remain out of the United States for some time in the prosecution of the especial work in hand.

The U. S. S. Vicksburg, Comdr. E. B. Barry, was still at Newchwang, China, Jan. 27, according to mail advices received from there this week. She arrived at Cavite Sept. 21, for repairs and left for the coast of Samar, Oct. 22, where she was actively employed until a cablegram received from the Navy Department Nov. 12, sent her with the utmost despatch directly to Newchwang for the winter. She arrived at the latter place Nov. 26.

The Navy Department has been informed that Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield and Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Marshall have been found qualified for promotion to the next higher grades.

The Navy Department has announced the departure of the cruiser Philadelphia from Panama for Guayaquil, Ecuador, where she will show the flag for the first time in several years. The assignment of the Philadelphia to this duty was made in accordance with the request of the State Department, which has lately received from the United States Minister to that country complaints regarding the treatment recently accorded by Ecuador to several citizens of this country. The North Atlantic Squadron has left Cienfuegos for Colon.

The Navy Department, on March 5, received bids for the purchase of the condemned ships Vermont, Manhattan and Mahopac. The Vermont, which has until recently been a receiving ship for the Navy, was appraised by the Department at \$18,000, but the highest bid was only \$15,000, and she was not sold. The Manhattan was appraised at \$8,730, but the Department received a bid of \$15,218 and the same bid for the Mahopac, which was only appraised at \$8,516.

The Army Small Arms Firing Regulations of 1898 has been adopted for the Navy and Marine Corps as a book of reference and text-book. Later the work will be modified to some extent to meet the requirements of the Navy.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks has awarded the contract for the completion of the work at Dry Tortugas, Fla., in the building of stone piers to a New York firm at a price of \$105,000. It will be remembered that this work was begun some time ago by a contractor who was unable to finish, and the Department was forced to cancel his contract.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs is still holding hearings on the Naval Appropriation bill. Rear Admirals Rixey and Endicott have recently appeared before the committee and explained the estimates for their respective departments for the next fiscal year. Commander Wainwright has made a long and interesting statement to the committee regarding the needs of the Naval Academy.

One of the fastest pieces of gun repairing work of which the Navy Department has been aware has been reported to Rear Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. Some time ago the lining of one of the 5-inch guns on the Kearsarge was injured by the premature explosion of the shell. An entirely new lining was put in the gun, which had been expanded to the necessary degree, and the whole operation occupied just one minute and forty seconds.

The Secretary of the Navy has finally approved the majority report of the Board on Construction in the matter of the total abandonment of both the above-and-below-water torpedo tubes on all large vessels to be constructed for the Navy. None of the new ships recently contracted for will be provided with torpedo tubes of any description, notwithstanding the strong arguments made by Rear Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, in favor of keeping the under-water tubes. Admiral Bradford submitted a minority report on the subject in which he argued that under-water tubes should be provided to all new ships because of their undoubted moral effect upon an enemy and because the same reasons which made it wise to do away with the above-water tubes do not apply to those under the water. The Secretary, however, approved the majority report.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided in the case of the appeal of 2d Lieut. D. W. Blake of the Marine Corps for reimbursement for cost of subsistence while traveling under orders from Taku, China, to Cavite, P. I., that as the claimant has accepted payment of the amount allowed he is precluded from obtaining a revision of his account as to item on which payment is accepted. The Comptroller holds that the action of the Auditor disallowing the claim for subsistence from Taku to Cavite is affirmed, not because the journey was not performed in obedience to written orders, for a verbal order may in certain cases be sufficient to authorize the payment or mileage, but for the reason that the travel was performed with troops.

Three large detachments of Marines are to leave this country before April 15 for the Philippines. The first, to consist of 150 men, is scheduled to sail from San Francisco, March 15, under the command of Capt.

J. E. Mahoney. The other officers are 1st Lieuts. R. P. Williams, T. A. Mott and J. W. Wadleigh, and 2d Lieuts. W. Brackett, W. E. Noa and E. H. Ellis. The second detachment of seven officers and 150 men will go from San Francisco, April 1, and the third detachment of five officers and 100 men will sail from the same place on April 15. The officers for the last two detachments have not yet been chosen.

The U. S. S. Cincinnati, Comdr. T. C. McLean, arrived at Newport, R. I., March 2, from Tompkinsville. She will cruise along the coast to blow up derelicts.

CLAIMS FOR DESTRUCTION OF THE MAINE.

The Spanish Treaty Claims Commission on March 6, for the purposes of demurrer, rendered a decision that the survivors of the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor and the heirs of those who were killed have no claims against the "Spanish Government" which the commission can adjust. Commissioner Chambers rendered a dissenting opinion. The important features of the opinion of the Commission are as follows:

"Individual claims of citizens of one nation against the Government of another nation for redress of injuries do not arise in favor of the officers and seamen of a ship of war, who receive such injuries in the line of duty. The claim against the foreign Government is wholly national, and all injuries to such officers and seamen are merged in the national injury, and they can only look to their own Government for such remuneration as it may choose to give to them. A seaman injured by the explosion which destroyed the battleship Maine, in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, on Feb. 15, 1898, had no individual claim against Spain, even if that Government was responsible to the United States for the explosion." Mr. Chambers in his dissenting opinion says: "A sailor has the same right any other citizen has to claim indemnity for wrong done by foreign governments in time of peace. There can be a national claim without individual interest or connection, but the individual necessarily involves the national character. The affront is to the nation while the actual loss or physical injury is to the citizen. The amount of damages which the offended nation claims against the offending nation depends upon the character and extent of the injuries done to the individual, but the recovery itself is in the name of the nation. The foreign government asks no acknowledgment, requires no acquittance from the injured citizen. The two nations have dealt as principals. In the case at bar the United States Government has released Spain of all liability for injuries which it is admitted Spain was responsible for, and has agreed on its part to adjudicate and settle all claims of every kind for indemnity that arose in behalf of its citizens for such wrongs between certain dates."

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Darling.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood.
MAIL FOR WARSHIPS.

Mail for United States warships in the waters of the United States, or at Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila (Samoa), Cuba, China, Canada or Mexico, is subject to the domestic rates of postage.

Mail for United States warships stopping at other foreign ports is subject to the foreign postage rates and conditions.

Mail for United States warships addressed in care of the Postmaster at New York is promptly forwarded to destination by first opportunity.

Letters should be marked "Officer's letter" or "Sailor's letter," as the case may be. Should it happen that a letter be sent addressed to a point in the Philippines and the letter had to be forwarded to Japan for delivery, the recipient would pay the additional postage on delivery.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief. The itinerary of the North Atlantic Squadron for winter of 1902: Arrive Colon, U. S. of Columbia, about March 2, leave March 18; arrive in Cienfuegos, Cuba, Feb. 20, leave Feb. 24; arrive Colon, U. S. of Columbia, Feb. 28, leave March 4; arrive Cartagena, U. S. of Columbia, March 5, leave March 8; arrive Port of Spain, Trinidad, March 10, leave March 15; arrive at St. Pierre, Martinique, March 17, leave March 22; arrive St. John, Antigua and St. Thomas, D. W. I., March 24, leave March 27; arrive Culebra, Porto Rico, March 29, leave April 18; arrive San Juan, Porto Rico, April 18, leave April 21; arrive New York April 25.

Mail address of the ships of the Squadron during the winter cruise will be as follows, viz.: "U. S. S. —, San Juan, P. R., until April 15, then care of Postmaster, New York, N. Y."

KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. B. H. McCalla. At Colon, Colombia.

ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Colon, Colombia.

INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. At Colon, Colombia.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At Colon, Colombia.

MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. H. McCrea. At Santiago, Cuba.

MARIETTA, Comdr. J. A. Rodgers. At Colon, Colombia.

Address there, care of American Consul.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At San Juan, P. R.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Capt. J. E. Craig, senior officer.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield ordered as Commander-in-Chief.

Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

ALBANY (Flagship), Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Algiers, Africa.

CHICAGO, Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Algiers, Africa.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. N. E. Miles. At Algiers, Africa.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner Comdr.-in-Chief.

IGWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Ferry. At Montevideo, Uruguay.

Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton, commanding South Atlantic Station temporarily. At Blanco, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander-in-Chief.

Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this Station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

WISCONSIN (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. At Pichilnque, Mexico.

ABARENDIA, Capt. Uriel Sebree. Comdr. W. W. Kimball ordered to command. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.

CONCORD, Comdr. W. W. Kimball. At Mare Island, Cal. To be succeeded in commission by the Wheeling.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. T. C. Fenton. At Monterey, Cal.

OREGON, Capt. J. G. Eaton. At Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. W. W. Reisinger. At Guayaquil.

WHEELING, Comdr. G. Blockinger. At Mare Island, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief of fleet. Rear Admiral Louis Kempf, Senior Squadron Comdr.

Rear Admiral Frank Wildes ordered as Junior Squadron Commander.

Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Senior Squadron Comdr., Manila, P. I.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Admiral Remey), Capt. C. C. Todd. Left Cavite, P. I., March 1 for Suez, Egypt.

Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

NEW YORK (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Cavite, P. I. Address mail to Nagasaki, Japan.

KENTUCKY (Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander), Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Cavite, P. I. Address care of American Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Sandakan, P. I.

ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Cavite.

CELTIC, Comdr. Chas. T. Forse. En route to Sydney, Australia.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. At Cavite, P. I.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. At Cavite, P. I.

GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Halsey. At Cavite.

GLACIER, Comdr. A. B. Speyers. At Sydney, Australia.

HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Kinkiang, China.

Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite, P. I.

ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Maxwell. At Cavite, P. I.

ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. D. D. V. Stuart. At Catbalogan, P. I.

JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Guam, Lad.

MANILA, Ensign W. G. Briggs. At Cavite, P. I.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. F. P. Gilmore. At Hong Kong, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Reller. At Tongku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Shanghai. Cruising to Yangtze River ports, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

NANSHAN, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Cavite, P. I.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Yokohama, Japan. Address of vessels should be always care Post Office, San Francisco. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails. Special arrangements are made with Postmaster to forward mail.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field. At Cavite, P. I.

POMPEY, Merchant officers and crew. At Cavite, P. I. Address care Senior Squadron Commander.

PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. At Zamboanga, P. I.

SATURN, (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Manila, P. I.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Newchwang, China, in winter quarters. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Swatow, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Philip Andrews. At Cavite, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. William Swift. At Catbalogan, P. I.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Lieut. John L. Purcell. At Catbalogan, P. I.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ALBAY, Lieut. R. H. Osborn. Off Cavite, P. I.

ARATAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. At Cavite.

BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. At Cavite, P. I.

CALAMIANES, Lieut. P. N. Olmstead. Off Samar.

MARIVELES, Lieut. N. Mansfield. In San Juanco Straits, P. I.

PANAY, Ensign J. W. L. Clement, Jr. Off Samar, P. I.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Catbalogan, P. I.

PARAGUA, Lieut. E. L. Bisset. At Catbalogan, P. I.

QUIROS, Lieut. William B. Fletcher. At Cavite.

URDANETA, Naval Cadet Chas. S. Freeman. At Cebu, P. I.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse. Off Samar, P. I.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Wat. T. Cluverius. At Annapolis, Md. Address care of Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleeves. Surveying in the neighborhood of Porto Rico. Address San Juan, P. R.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

ILLINOIS, Capt. G. A. Converse. At New York, N. Y.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. H. Rodman. At Honolulu, H. I.

Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa.

OLYMPIA, Capt. H. W. Lyon. Left Tompkinsville, N. Y., for Yorktown, Va. Address there.

RAINBOW, Comdr. S. A. Staunton. Proceeding to Asiatic Station, via Suez. The following is the schedule of the probable movements of the Rainbow: At Port Said, due at Colombo, Ceylon, March 1 to 7; at Singapore, March 13 to 15; arrive Cavite, P. I., March 21. Mail should be sent care U. S. S. Rainbow, Cavite, Philippine Islands. Care of Senior Squadron Comdr.

RANGER, Comdr. Wm. P. Potter. At Pichilnque, Mexico. Address care of U. S. Consul, La Paz, via Guaymas, Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. At Yorktown, Va.

SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. At Mare Island, Cal.

SYLPH, Lieut. W. H. Buck. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

UNCAS, Chief Btsn. C. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. C. G. Calkins. At Arroyos, Cuba.

Address care of U. S. Naval Station, Havana, Cuba.

WINSLOW, Lieut. A. MacArthur. At Newport, R. I.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. Left San Diego, Cal., March 4 for San Bartolome Bay. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. Left Norfolk, Feb. 5 for Bridgetown, Barbadoes, W. I. Address Basses Terre, St. Christopher, W. I.

BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

CINCINNATI, Comdr. T. C. McLean. Left Tompkinsville, N. Y., March 3 for Hampton Roads, Va. Address there.

DIXIE, Capt. R. M. Berry. Left Tenerife March 3. En route to San Juan, P. R. Address there.

ESSEX, Comdr. R. G. Davenport. The itinerary of this vessel has been changed as follows: Arrive Hamilton, Bermuda, March 1, leave March 11; arrive Yorktown, Va., March 16, leave April 1; arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1. All mail matter intended for this vessel should be addressed Yorktown, Va.

HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. At Trinidad, W. I. Address Port of Spain, Trinidad.

LANCASTER, Comdr. G. P. Colvocoresses. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.

MOHICAN, Comdr. A. R. Couden. The itinerary of the Mohican follows: Arrive Pago Pago Feb. 22, leave March 9; arrive Guam April 8, leave April 18; arrive Bonin April 27, leave May 3; arrive Yokohama May 8, leave May 18; arrive Honolulu June 22, leave July 6; arrive Bremerton Aug. 4, leave Aug. 6; arrive Victoria Aug. 6, leave Aug. 13; arrive Port Angeles Aug. 13, leave Sept. 4; arrive San Francisco Sept. 10. Places starred are those to which mail may be sent. Yokohama,

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the nominations sent to the Senate Feb. 20, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of March 1, page 653, were confirmed on March 2.

NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 27.—Capt. Uriel Sebree, detached from command of the Abarenda, upon reporting of relief, and ordered to continue duties as commandant of the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, and as governor of Samoa.

Comdr. William W. Kimball, detached from command of the Wheeling, upon reporting of relief, and ordered to command the Abarenda, sailing to Samoa via the S. Ventura from San Francisco, Cal., March 20.

Comdr. Gottfried Blockinger, ordered to command the Wheeling.

Comdr. James K. Cogswell and Asst. Surg. Wm. H. Ush reported at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal. Lieut. William Strother Smith, detached from the Wheeling and ordered to the Abarenda.

Ensign Claude C. Bloch, detached from the Abarenda and ordered to the Wheeling.

Ensign Samuel B. Thomas, reported at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Naval Cadet Byron A. Long, detached from the Wheeling and ordered to the Abarenda.

Asst. Paymr. E. E. Goodhue, detached from the Abarenda and ordered to the Wheeling.

Asst. Paymr. Franklin P. Sackett, detached from the Wheeling and ordered to the Abarenda.

Boatswain Osborn Deignan, detached from the Independence, ordered home and granted sick leave for three months.

Warrant Mach. George L. Russell, detached from the Abarenda and ordered to the Wheeling.

FEB. 28 (orders issued by commander-in-chief of Asiatic Station).—Gunner James Shannon and Acting Warrant Mach. Otto C. Dittich, detached from the Manila and ordered to the Cavite Naval Station.

FEB. 28.—Lieut. U. T. Holmes, detached "Solace," to home and wait orders.

Paymr. E. W. Bonaffon, detached navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc., March 10; to "Illinois," March 15, as relief to Paymr. M. M. Ramsay.

Paymr. M. M. Ramsay, detached "Illinois," March 15; to "Puritan," March 31, as relief of Passed Asst. Paymr. W. T. Gray.

Passed Asst. Paymr. W. T. Gray, detached "Puritan," March 31; to home and wait orders.

Chief Btm. M. Wogan, detached command Coal Barge No. 1, upon reporting relief; to "Topeka."

Btm. F. Carall, detached "Topeka," to command Coal Barge No. 1, as relief of Chief Btm. M. Wogan.

Paymr. Ck. F. H. Ramsay, appointment revoked; "Puritan."

Paymr. Ck. D. Fisher, appointment revoked; "Illinois."

Sailmaker N. Lynch (retired), died at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 27, 1902.

MARCH 1.—Passed Asst. Paymr. R. H. Orr, detached navy yard, New York, N. Y., etc., March 10; to navy yard, League Island, Pa., March 12, duty as assistant general storekeeper.

Passed Asst. Paymr. A. B. Pierce, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to navy yard, New York, N. Y., March 3, duty as assistant general storekeeper.

Passed Asst. Surg. D. N. Carpenter, detached "Illinois," to home and sick leave one month.

Rear Admiral J. A. Howell, retired March 16, 1902. (Sec. 1444 R. S.)

Capt. J. P. Merry, retired March 5, 1902. (Sec. 1444 R. S.)

Chief Sailmaker W. Cuddy, retired March 11, 1902. (Sec. 1444 R. S.)

Gun. H. Johnsen, to navy yard, New York, N. Y., March 10, 1902.

Asst. Surg. W. E. Griffin, appointed assistant surgeon, Feb. 20, 1902.

MARCH 2.—Sunday.

MARCH 3.—Capt. W. A. Windsor, commissioned from Dec. 27, 1901.

Comdr. W. E. Sewell, commissioned from Jan. 21, 1902.

Comdr. H. McCrear, commissioned from Feb. 9, 1902.

Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Gill, commissioned from Oct. 9, 1901.

Lieut. C. Webster, commissioned from Sept. 22, 1901.

Lieut. J. T. Tompkins, commissioned from Sept. 22, 1901.

Lieut. S. P. Fullinwider, commissioned from Sept. 22, 1901.

Carp. W. H. Squire, warranted from Feb. 20, 1900.

Capt. W. H. Parker, commissioned from July 23, 1901.

Capt. A. T. Marx, commissioned from July 23, 1901.

Capt. J. C. Breckinridge, commissioned from July 23, 1901.

First Lieut. S. A. W. Patterson, commissioned from July 23, 1901.

First Lieut. T. A. Mott, commissioned from July 23, 1901.

First Lieut. R. P. Williams, commissioned from July 23, 1901.

First Lieut. N. G. Burton, commissioned from July 23, 1901.

First Lieut. J. C. Beaumont, commissioned from July 23, 1901.

MARCH 4.—Lieut. (junior grade) A. A. McKethan, to home; granted three months' sick leave.

Ensign W. B. Tardy, to Annapolis, Md.; report to superintendent Naval Academy, April 1, duty in connection submarine torpedo boat "Holland."

Gun. G. L. Mallory, detached navy yard, New York, N. Y., etc.; to "Puritan," as relief Gun. G. Ford.

Gun. G. Ford, detached "Puritan," to navy yard, Washington, D. C.

MARCH 5.—Ensign E. B. Thomas, detached Mare Island Hospital; to home and wait orders.

Naval Constr. T. P. Ruhn, detached Mare Island Hospital; to Seattle, Wash., duty as superintendent constructor at works of Moran Brothers Company, as relief Naval Constr. F. W. Hibbs.

Naval Constr. J. G. Tawressey, detached Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., etc., April 7; to San Francisco, Cal., duty as superintendent constructor at Union Iron Works.

Asst. Naval Constr. W. P. Robert, detached Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., etc., March 22; proceed to San Francisco, Cal.; thence to Cavite, P. I., via steamer City of Pekin, sailing March 23, duty in department of construction and repair.

Passed Asst. Surg. H. D. Wilson, report Commandant Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., March 8; to accompany detachment of marines to Asiatic Station.

MARCH 6.—Rear Admiral J. A. Howell detached duty President Naval Retiring Board, March 16, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., to home.

Lieut. Comdr. L. Young detached Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., to duty as assistant to inspector in charge of 9th Light House District, Chicago, Ill., and as inspector in charge of detachment of Comdr. F. M. Symonds.

Paymr. Clerk H. E. Minkler, appointed, report to Commandant of Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., April 15, to settle accounts of Navy Pay Office, Portsmouth, N. H.

Paymr. Clerk A. M. Jones, appointed, report for duty as clerk to General Inspector, Pay Corps, Washington, D. C.

Asst. Boatswain M. Sears, resignation accepted.

Cable from Asiatic Station, March 6.

Rear Admiral F. Wildes, relieved Rear Admiral L. Kempff, March 1.

Lieut. F. M. Russell, and Lieut. R. McLean, to Kentucky.

Ensign G. T. Pettingill, continue duty on staff Rear Admiral Wildes, Kentucky.

Lieut. Comdr. W. I. Chambers, Annapolis, to command Frolic.

Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sherman, Cavite, station to Annapolis.

Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm, commander Frolic to Light House duty.

Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Bartlett, Cavite station, to command Isla de Cuba.

Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Halsey, Commanding General Alava, to Cavite Station.

Lieut. W. H. McGrann, New York, to Isla de Luzon.

Lieut. J. E. Walker, Isla de Luzon, to Villalobos.

Lieut. W. R. Gherardi, Villalobos to New York.

Naval Cadet S. Woods, New York to Don Juan de Austria.

Ensign C. E. Courtney, Don Juan de Austria to New York.

Boatswain F. R. Hazard, General Alva, to Iris.

Boatswain J. Laven, Manila to Wompatuck. The following officers are detached from Manila and Cavite Station: Asst. Btm. H. Seedorff, Lieut. E. A. Anderson, Asst. Btm. M. Sears, A. W. Mach. R. F. Nourse, W. Mach. B. F. Sears, A. Gun. B. H. Connell, A. Gun. J. T. Swift, Gun. W. G. Moore, Btm. A. B. Irelan, Gun. C. W. Lundquist, Btm. W. Johnson, A. W. Mach. P. Fernan, New York to Iris, Btm. F. Hennig, Piscataqua, to Yokohama Hospital.

Surg. F. A. Hesler, 1st Lieut. W. Hopkins, 2d Lieut. C. Y. Rhea, detached Guam to Cavite Station.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 28.—Major Green Clay Goodloe, Paymaster, to pay enlisted men in Washington, D. C., for the month of February.

Col. R. L. Meade, commissioned Brigadier General, by brevet, Feb. 20, 1902.

Major G. Richards, commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, by brevet, Feb. 20, 1902.

First Lieut. W. G. Powell, commissioned Captain, by brevet, Feb. 20, 1902.

Capt. N. H. Hall, commissioned Major, by brevet, Feb. 20, 1902.

MARCH 1.—Capt. E. A. Jonas, A. Q. M., from office of the A. Q., Philadelphia, Pa., to the office of the A. Q. M., Washington, D. C., for instruction.

Capt. J. E. Mahoney, from the Recruiting Office, Cleveland, O., to take command of detachment of marines under orders to Cavite, P. I.

1st Lieut. R. P. Williams and T. A. Mott from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; 2d Lieut. W. Brackett from the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.; 2d Lieut. W. E. Noa and E. H. Ellis from the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., and ordered to duty at Cavite, P. I., in company with the detachment under orders to that station.

MARCH 4.—1st Lieut. Logan Feland ordered to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, for the purpose of preparing plans and specification for the new sewer system to be put in at that place.

First Lieut. B. F. Rittenhouse from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Mare Island, to his home.

Second Lieut. H. A. Herbert, Jr., from Marine Barracks, Boston, to the Marine Barracks, Pensacola, Fla.

First Lieut. J. W. Wadleigh, from the Marine Barracks, Boston, to duty with detachment of marines ordered to Cavite.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

FEB. 27.—Second Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck granted an extension of leave for five days.

Second Lieut. J. Mel granted an extension of leave for fourteen days.

FEB. 28.—Third Lieut. Eben Barker ordered to the Thetis.

MARCH 3.—1st Lieut. E. P. Bertholf granted an extension of leave for thirty days.

Second Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck granted an extension of leave for five days.

Chief Engr. C. W. Munroe detached from the Hamilton, and ordered to the Dallas on expiration of leave.

Chief Engr. Willis Pedrick ordered to the Grant on expiration of leave.

Lieut. Percy H. Brereton was elected a member of the Rhode Island Yacht Club, at the meeting in February of the members of that club.

A strong effort is being made to have the 15th of March set as a date for the consideration of the Revenue Cutter bill in the House of Representatives.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has received, through Representative Hill, of Connecticut, a petition from the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., concerning submarine boats, asking that a clause be included in the appropriation bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy "to contract for or purchase not to exceed three submarine boats at a price not exceeding \$175,000 each; provided, that prior to said purchase or contract for said boats any American inventor or owner of a submarine boat may give reasonable notice and have his submarine boat tested before Oct. 1, 1902, by comparison or competition, or both, with a government submarine boat, or any private competitor," and the board appointed for conducting such tests shall report the results of the competition with its recommendations, to the Secretary of the Navy, who may purchase or contract for submarine boats in a manner that will best advance the interests of the United States in submarine warfare." Simon Lake, President of this company, states that this clause which he proposes, is intended to give American inventors "a fair and impartial opportunity to compete in the science of submarine warfare and thereby engender healthy competition, which will develop the highest type of submarine craft and reward American inventors."

The United States transport Meade, which sailed for Manila on March 1, from San Francisco, returned there on March 4, and telegraphic advices state she was flying the yellow flag. She anchored at the Quarantine Station. The Meade's return was due to the discovery of a case of smallpox and a case of scarlet fever among the recruits on board.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

BUFORD—Sailed from New York, Jan. 23, for Manila.

Left Aden Feb. 25.

CROOK—Arrived at Manila Feb. 3.

DIX—Arrived at Seattle Jan. 8.

EGBERT—Sailed from Manila Feb. 18 for San Francisco.

GRANT—Sailed from San Francisco, Feb. 8, for Manila.

HANCOCK—At San Francisco. To sail for Manila March 15.

INGALLS—Arrived at Manila Oct. 10.

KILPATRICK—Sailed from Manila March 1 for San Francisco.

LAWTON—At Manila, P. I.

LOCAN—At San Francisco, Cal., undergoing repairs.

MCLELLAN—Sailed from New York Feb. 23 for Manila.

MEADE—Arrived at San Francisco Feb. 17; to sail for Manila March 8.

RELIEF—At Manila, P. I.

ROBEY—Arrived at San Francisco Feb. 24.

SEDWICK—At New York, N. Y.

SEWARD—Arrived at Portland Oct. 28.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from Manila Feb. 16 for San Francisco.

SHERMAN—At San Francisco, Cal., undergoing repairs. To sail for Manila April 1.

SUMNER—Arrived at Manila Oct. 14.

THOMAS—Arrived at Manila March 3.

WARREN—Sailed from San Francisco Feb. 16 for Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

double started, is the only port requiring foreign postage; the others require domestic postage simply. The safe permanent address of the ship is Ferry Station, San Francisco, Cal. Mails will be forwarded from Ferry Station at every opportunity.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. P. Rees. The itinerary of the Monongahela is as follows: Due at San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 18; leave March 11, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. Address San Juan, P. R.

PENSACOLA, Comdr. J. F. Moser. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

PRAIRIE, Comdr. John E. Pillsbury. Left Port of Spain, Trinidad, W. I., for Barbadoes. Address Bridgetown, Barbadoes.

PURITAN, Comdr. A. G. Berry. At Norfolk, Va.

TERROR, Monitor. At Annapolis, Md.

TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. At Key West, Fla. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. H. Arnold. At Boston, Mass. Address North End Park, Boston, Mass.

SEAFARER (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. A. V. Wadhams. At New York, N. Y. Post of 24th street, East River. Address Station F, New York City.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. A. S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

NPSIC, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.

RICHMOND, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

SANTÉE, Comdr. G. L. Dyer. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

WABASH, Capt. G. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE, PORT ROYAL, S. C. Lieut. L. H. Chandler, in charge.

BAILEY, BAGLEY, STOCKTON, SHUBRICK, BIDDLE, BARNEY.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE AT NORFOLK, VA. Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge.

CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, RODGERS, DUPONT, PORTER—At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews).

AJAX. At Colombo, Ceylon, returning to United States. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

ALEXANDEL. Left Montevideo for Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 13. Address Honolulu, H. I.

CAESAR. Left Colombo, Ceylon, March 5 for Manila. Address care of Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.

HANNIBAL. At Norfolk, Va. Address care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

LEONIDAS. At Havana, Cuba. Address care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

NEHO. Left San Juan, P. R., Feb. 18, for Montevideo. Taking cargo coal to Samoa. Address Honolulu, H. I.

STERLING. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. At San Francisco, Cal. Address Station D, San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

G. O. 82, FEB. 17.—NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The "Firing Regulations for Small Arms, 1898," for the United States Army are hereby adopted for the Navy and Marine Corps as a book of reference and text-book for officers and men so far as it applies to the needs of each arm of the naval service.

The impracticability, at present, of having target ranges of 800 or 1,000 yards and the small amount of time possible to devote to small-arm firing make it necessary to modify the army qualifications for sharpshooters and marksmen of different classes. It is, however, essential that the high standard of requirements laid down by the Army Regulations be considered as the ideal to which the Navy and Marine Corps should endeavor to conform. It is not considered necessary for enlisted men of the Navy to qualify in all the requirements of skirmish and volley firing, but the entire scheme of firing laid down in the Army Regulations as modified by "Instructions Relative to Small-Arm Firing in the U. S. Marine Corps, 1900," shall be carried out by the Marine Corps.

For the Navy, the requirements of the following articles will, for the present, be disregarded: Articles 1-20 inclusive, 162, 163, 164, 165, 167, 168, 169, 160, 161, second paragraph 162, 182-189 inclusive, 262-266 inclusive, 310-342 inclusive, 445-504 inclusive, 733, 734, 735, in 736 strike out "in the cavalry drill regulation," 741, 743-751 inclusive.

Until such time as a modification of the Army scheme of firing shall be decided upon for the Navy, the regulations for small-arm target practice now in force (Gun and Torpedo Drills for the U. S. Navy) shall be followed. Articles 21 to 151 inclusive of the Army "Firing Regulations for Small Arms, 1898," defining sighting drill and gallery practice, shall be at once adopted in the Navy and carried out as far as practicable.

Commanding officers of all receiving, cruising and training ships will make requisition for ten thousand rounds of gallery practice ammunition, caliber .30, and one gallery practice target, and, in addition, if not provided with the American magazine rifle, will make requisition for six of them for gallery use. The brass cartridge cases, after firing, will be collected and turned into store for reloading.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

G. C. M. O. 214, DEC. 23, 1901.—NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Before a general court-martial convened at the navy yard, New York, Nov. 19, 1901, of which Rear Admiral George W. Sumner, U. S. N., was president, and Lieut. Albert P. Niblack, U. S. N., judge advocate, was arraigned and tried Col. Robert L. Meade, U. S. Marine Corps.

Charge I.—Drunkenness on duty.

(Three specifications.)

Charge II.—Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals.

(Six specifications.)

To which charges and the specifications thereunder the accused pleaded "not guilty."

FINDINGS:

Charge I, and the specifications thereunder, "not proved," and the court, therefore, acquitted the accused of the first charge.

Charge II, and the specifications thereunder, "not proved," and the court, therefore, most fully and honorably acquitted the accused of the second charge.

The foregoing acquittal of Col. Robert L. Meade, U. S. Marine Corps, has been approved.

The publication of this general court-martial order carries with it no reflection upon any witness who testified before the court.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 1.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. John H. Gibbons, to be lieutenant-commander, from the 9th of February, 1902, vice Lieut. Comdr. John B. Bernadou, an additional month in grade.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., March 5, 1902.

Among the social events of the past week was a cadet tea given by Mrs. Jones for her guest, Mrs. Burr of New York, and Miss Webber, of Chicago, a guest of Mrs. Palmer, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 26. The hostess was assisted in receiving by the Misses Floyd, Miss Hobbs, Miss Mills and Miss Sands. Mesdames Kneeder, Jervy, Christian and R. P. Davis, assisted in dispensing hospitality at the daintily appointed tea table.

The Reading Club met at Mrs. Heron's on Thursday afternoon.

The carefully selected program of the concert announced for Saturday evening attracted many music lovers. The concert was omitted, however, and a fencing tournament on the stage of Cullum Hall substituted. The fencing was between picked men of the corps of cadets, including Cadets Nichols, Bull and Breckinridge, and members of the New York Athletic Association, prominent among whom was Dr. Hammond, and was a very interesting exhibition, witnessed by a large number of spectators.

The date of the indoor meet has been postponed from March 15 to March 22.

Cards have been issued for a cadet dance in Cullum Hall on Saturday afternoon by Mrs. Greble. In the evening a cadet hop will be given there.

The "Launch Club" was entertained by Mrs. Hobbs on Friday afternoon. Miss Stewart, of Pittsburg, has been a guest of Mrs. Sands. Mr. Harold Lons has been a guest of Captain and Mrs. Lewis. Mrs. Ord, of Watervliet Arsenal is a guest of Mrs. Hobbs. Mrs. Nelson A. Miles and Miss Thakara, the latter of Havre, France, spent Sunday at the post as guests at the hotel.

"Armor and Explosives" was the title of a very able and interesting lecture given by Captain Jamieson on Monday evening, Feb. 24, in the lecture room of the Chemical Department.

General and Mrs. Roe, Capt. and Mrs. Alexander R. Piper were present at the committal services conducted by Rev. Mr. Shipman at the cemetery on Wednesday afternoon over the remains of Col. Alexander Piper.

Invitations have been issued by Mrs. Greble for a cotillion on Saturday afternoon, March 8. The guests will be cadets, young ladies of the post and visitors from a distance. The dance will take place in Cullum Hall. A cadet hop will follow in the evening.

Much to the disappointment of their friends the members of the Cavalry Detachment are not to be among the participants in the Tournament to be given in Madison Square Garden.

The speakers for the evening meetings of the Y. M. C. A., during March are as follows: Sunday, March 2—C. L. Bamford, '04; March 5, Donald C. Cubbison, '04; March 9, Warren T. Hammur, '02; March 12, business meeting; March 16, James G. McIlroy, '04; March 19, Kinzie B. Edwards, '04; March 23, James A. Mars, '03; March 26, Charles D. Daly, '05; March 30, A. J. Davis, '04.

The present week will be marked by the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 4, 1902.

Prince Henry of Prussia occupied the morning of Friday, Feb. 28, of his tour in a trip through the ancient city of Annapolis and a visit to the training school where our naval officers receive their early instruction. Enough of the magnificent new buildings for the Academy are constructed to give an idea of the whole, and the Prince took the keenest interest in the buildings and the plans for future construction as well as all the drills and practical exercises shown him. A driving rain fell during the entire ceremonies of the reception, and some of the outside features at the Naval Academy which had been prepared for the occasion had to be abandoned. The Prince was shown the plans for the Naval Academy buildings when completed, and the several departments of the Naval Academy. A number of gymnastic performances by the cadets were watched with great interest. The cadets showed their ability on parallel and horizontal bars, the trapeze and in using the Indian clubs and dumb bells. The features of these performances which seemed to interest the Prince more particularly were the boxing and wrestling matches. The boxing matches were between Cadets Simmers and Whiting, and Farley and Strasburger. The only cadet who had the chance to greet the Prince with a shake hand, was J. D. Willson of the third class, Willson and Rhodes were matched for wrestling, and the Prince, who watched the movements of each man, congratulated young Willson for his ability in hugging close to the mat. After the reception at the gymnasium, the Prince and party repaired to the residence of Superintendent Wainwright, where luncheon was held. Covers were laid for fifty. After the luncheon and just before the departure, the Prince made a short address to the cadet battalion, in which he paid a high tribute to the Academy and the system of teaching the future officers, which is used at the Academy. On account of the heavy rains the program was cut short and the Prince and party left on the special train for Washington at 1:45, a half hour earlier than was scheduled. The Secretary of the Navy's party consisted of: Rear Admirals Crowninshield, Endicott, Bradford, O'Neil, Melville, Terry, Kenny, Taylor, Bowles and Rixey, Captains Lemly, Sigbee, Clark and Chadwick; Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood, Senator Hale and Representative Foss.

Couches James A. Ten Eyck and Arthur Hillebrand, of the Naval Academy boat crews, and baseball team, respectively, took advantage of the good weather on Saturday to bring their men out for outdoor work—the first they have had this season. The warm weather and heavy rains of the past few days have completely cleared the mouth of Severn River of the great mass of ice which has been in the river for more than a month. The first crew rowed as follows: Ten Eyck rowing the bow oar. In order to see how his men filled their places—No. 1, Ten Eyck; 2, Cooper; 3, Fretz; 4, Cleary; 5, Schlabach; 6, Captain Freyer; 7, Belknap; 8, stroke, Nichols and Coxswain Bingham. The crew used the new boat, recently built by Davy, under the supervision of Coach Ten Eyck, and rowed with great vim, doing remarkably well for the first time. The new shell moves through the water nicely. The second and third crews also showed good form.

Coach Hillebrand had thirty candidates out on the diamond Saturday, and although the ground was very soft and in no fit condition for baseball just yet, he put his men through an hour's practice work. From the wealth of material on hand, Hillebrand expects to develop a strong team.

Cadet Alfred T. Brisban, manager of the football team has arranged the following schedule of games for the season of 1902: Oct. 4, Georgetown; Oct. 11, Princeton; Oct. 18, Lehigh; Oct. 25, Bucknell; Nov. 1, Pennsylvania State College; Nov. 8, Lafayette; Nov. 15, Columbia;

Nov. 19, University of Pennsylvania; and Nov. 29, West Point. All the games will be played on the home grounds except the annual contest with West Point on Franklin Field, Philadelphia.

The training table for the Naval Academy athletes was started at the Naval Academy yesterday. Thirty-three boat crews, candidates and seven members of the fencing squad are at the table, and the baseball men will join later on.

The U. S. S. Chesapeake, which will be used by the naval cadets for their summer cruise, left the Naval Academy March 4 for Norfolk, Va., where she will be put in condition for the cruise. Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Gearing is in charge of the Chesapeake on her trip to Norfolk.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., Feb. 27, 1902.

The transport Hancock arrived late Monday night, Feb. 24, after a very rough voyage from Manila, bringing the 22d Infantry, 131 discharged soldiers, 93 sick, 10 insane and a large number of cabin passengers. Among those returning on the Hancock were: Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Col. and Mrs. James Miller, Lieut. Col. F. H. Hathaway, Major R. T. Yeatman, Major W. B. Banister and Mrs. Banister, G. F. Cooke and H. L. Rees; Capt. M. B. Curry, R. L. Hamilton, H. G. Lyon, Isaac Newell, R. W. Dowdy, G. A. Detchemendy, W. A. Campbell, A. C. Dalton and O. R. Wolfe, Chaplain E. H. Fitzgerald, Lieuts. G. S. Simonds, A. H. Huguet, I. W. Leonard, L. A. Curtis, R. Sheldon, E. L. Admire, Mrs. H. G. Lyon, Mrs. C. E. Dentler, Mrs. L. Newell.

The Rosecrans, which arrived late Monday night, Feb. 24, from Manila, also brought the 3d Battalion of the 22d Infantry. The passengers returning on the Rosecrans were: Major J. J. Crittenden, Capt. J. R. Seyburn, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Wassell, Capt. H. D. Snyder, Lieuts. D. L. Stone, F. B. Kerr, H. A. Ripley, H. Kirkman, W. J. S. Stewart, W. W. Taylor, and W. S. Neel.

The officers of the Albatross are preparing to give two or three of their enjoyable entertainments in the near future.

Capt. and Mrs. William Renwick Smedberg are spending a few weeks in Southern California.

A number of the officers of the garrison were hosts at a very pretty luncheon Thursday afternoon, Feb. 20, complimentary to Miss Blakeman, Miss Ellinwood, Miss Cooper, Miss King and Miss Simpson.

Major Gen. William R. Shafter, retired, left Wednesday, Feb. 20, for an indefinite stay in Bakersfield.

Naval Constr. Elliott Snow sailed Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 25, for Manila.

Col. and Mrs. J. L. Chamberlain, accompanied by Miss O'Reilly, expect to leave shortly for Honolulu.

Ensign Cyrus H. Miller, U. S. N., entertained a few friends on board the Albatross on Saturday evening, Feb. 22d. Ensign Miller's guests were: Mrs. Thomas, Miss Simpson, Miss King, Miss Huntington, Miss Spreckels Mr. Pike, Mr. Peck and Asst. Paymr. Grey Skipwith.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Emma M. Louise to Lieut. George H. Richardson, Medical Department, U. S. A., Monday evening, March 17, at 2724 Pacific avenue.

Capt. G. A. Detchemendy of the 22d Inf., is a recent arrival at the California Hotel.

The beautiful quarters of Col. A. C. Girard were thrown open Saturday, Feb. 22, for one of the prettiest luncheons of the season. The large dining room was decorated in flags and red, white and blue bunting, while large bowles of American Beauty roses and dainty ferns completed the table decorations. Colonel and Mrs. Girard's guests were: Col. and Mrs. G. S. Grimes, Major and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty, Lieut. H. S. Greenleaf, Mr. Pickler, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Jenks and Mr. Girard.

Mrs. Goodale, wife of Col. G. A. Goodale of Angel Island, returned Tuesday, Feb. 25, after a short visit in Los Angeles.

Major and Mrs. George Rublen are at the California Hotel from Seattle, Wash.

Asst. Surg. Holton C. Curl, U. S. N., and Miss Anne McLaughlin were married Tuesday, Feb. 25, at the residence of Mrs. McLaughlin, 340 Hayes street. The Rev. Charles McKelvey officiated. The rooms were handsomely decorated, the arrangement of plants and flowers being very effective. Only the immediate friends of the families were present.

A most dainty and artistic dinner party was given Monday evening, Feb. 24, by Gen. S. B. M. Young, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George W. McLaughlin of Washington, D. C. The affair was in the red room of the Bohemian Club, which was superbly decorated. The great round table at which the twenty-eight guests sat was canopied by a beautiful red Japanese umbrella. Around the umbrella red lanterns hung, shedding a warm, rosy glow over the guests. General Young's guests were: Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin, Mr. H. T. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Herrin, Mrs. Scott, General and Mrs. Babcock, Col. and Mrs. W. R. Smedberg, Col. and Mrs. J. L. Chamberlain, Mrs. McCalla, Miss McCalla, Mr. Van Ness, Miss Van Ness, Mrs. E. Martin, Major B. H. Randolph, Capt. W. G. Haan and Mr. Sproule.

Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Jenks gave a very enjoyable theatre party Tuesday evening, Feb. 25. The party witnessed "The Serenade" at the Tivoli Theatre. Captain and Mrs. Jenks' guests were Mrs. Bush, Lieutenant Green, Mr. and Mrs. Denby.

Army officers registering at Department Headquarters during the past few days were: Lieut. D. H. Currie, Chaplain George Robinson, Lieut. Col. M. C. Foote, Lieut. L. Curtis, D. T. Moore, J. G. Hannah, Philip Powers, F. E. Sidman, C. S. Frank, W. W. White, Van H. Denny, C. F. Andrews, G. D. Arrowsmith, Capt. J. B. Goe, Capt. J. T. Conrad, Lieut. Col. James Jackson, Chaplain G. W. Prieau, Capt. William Brooke, Lieut. Col. C. B. Hall and Capt. W. K. Jones.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., March 3, 1902.

Last Friday evening, Feb. 28, at the New Planters, Mrs. Powhattan Clark and Miss Clemens entertained a few friends with the new game of ping-pong. The invited guests were: Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen, Capt. and Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Scherer, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Thomas, Miss Genevieve Thomas, Capt. J. B. Hughes, Lieuts. Herschler, Cooke and Alstaetter. Lieut. F. N. Cooke received the prize.

Word has been received here of the safe arrival of Mrs. Barth, wife of Capt. C. H. Barth, and son in Manila. Miss Bittman, their cousin, is spending a few weeks in Japan before joining them.

Mrs. Van Deusen returned last Wednesday, Feb. 26, from a visit with Mrs. Charles Blood Smith in Topeka.

Major Smith S. Leach, Corps of Engineers, has been announced as engineer of the Department of Missouri, but will retain station at Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. Adna G. Clarke will leave for Fort Douglas, Utah, this week to join his battery, the 22d. Mrs. Clarke

came from Lawrence to visit her husband before his departure for the West.

Major Paul Shillock, who will serve on the retiring board which will convene here, arrived from Fort Reno last week.

Major Richard left Feb. 26 for the East and from there he will join his family who are visiting in Nashville, Tenn. The major and his family will leave very soon for Manila.

Lieut. Talbot Smith, 8th Cav., having completed duties assigned to him at this post, has been ordered to his proper station at Fort Reno, and left last Thursday, Feb. 27.

Lieut. E. E. Carroll, who has been visiting friends in Lawrence, Kan., returned to the post March 1.

FORT McPHERSON.

Fort McPherson, Ga., March 4, 1902.

The weather for the past week, with the exception of one day, has been simply atrocious. The worst storm of the season, accompanied by thunder and lightning, which lasted all day and part of the night, occurred on Thursday.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. Crosby entertained the children of the post in honor of Miss Isabel Crosby's birthday. The girls and boys were all dressed in Revolutionary costumes, made a charming picture and danced the stately minuet with grace and dignity. Wednesday a beautiful springlike day, was devoted to athletic sports under the supervision of Lieut. C. W. Flake. There were running, jumping and walking matches and a game of baseball in the afternoon. Officers' row turned out to witness the sports and assist in the applause.

Wednesday night another party at Col. J. W. Scully's in Atlanta was attended by some of the young people of the post under the chaperonage of Mrs. A. B. Scott.

Capt. and Mrs. D. B. Case entertained Major and Mrs. E. B. Pratt, Major and Mrs. W. D. Crosby, Major and Mrs. E. K. Webster, Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Scott and Chaplain and Mrs. I. H. B. Headley at dinner on Friday evening.

On Sunday night Chaplain Merrill, retired, preached an eloquent and stirring sermon at the chapel. The service was largely attended by officers and enlisted men.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Feb. 27, 1902.

Dr. Harry L. Gilchrist returned this week from Fort Flagler, where he had been sent on temporary duty.

Capt. Wilds P. Richardson, 8th Inf., in addition to his other duties, has been announced as acting aide-de-camp to the commanding general.

Col. and Mrs. C. A. Coolidge gave a pleasant dinner this week to Col. and Mrs. F. E. Nye, Miss Rawolle and Lieut. Van H. Denny.

Mrs. Hinch, who is visiting her mother, Mrs. C. A. Booth, has been very ill for several days.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., March 7, 1902.

Several military organizations in and around Boston will participate in a scene called "A Night in Camp," to be a part of a spectacular entertainment to be given at the Tremont Theatre the week of March 24, for the benefit of the Woman's Charity Club, which supports a hospital for needy women. The wives of a number of prominent military men are actively identified in this work.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has been visiting Col. Curtis Guild, who served on his staff in Cuba. General Lee was a guest of the city at the banquet to Prince Henry on Friday night, Feb. 28. He delivered an address in Tremont Temple on the subject, "Peace and War in the United States and Cuba." The audience was notable, each military and naval organization being represented and in full uniform. Colonel Guild presided. The General met with a flattering ovation, it being his first visit to Boston.

Ensign John Halligan, Jr., who commanded the port turret on the Brooklyn during the Santiago sea fight, is spending his honeymoon in Boston. He and Mrs. Halligan, nee Katherine Loomis, daughter of Pay Inspector Loomis, U. S. N., are guests of Mr. Halligan's parents and are receiving much social attention. An interesting souvenir of the recent war in the possession of Mr. Halligan is a silk Cuban flag presented him by the Cubans, when he made his landing at Daiquiri in charge of a boat load of marines.

The wedding reception on Wednesday of Lieut. Brainerd Taylor, U. S. A., and Miss Vesta Eloise Richardson at Hotel Vendome was a brilliant affair and largely attended by the military society and by Harvard men, the youth and popularity of the bride and groom giving them quite a following. The ceremony was quietly performed at the bride's residence in Cambridge. She was resplendent in white satin and was the recipient of many congratulations as well as costly gifts. Lieutenant Taylor has been assigned to the Coast Artillery Service, and wherever ordered his wife will accompany him.

Lieut. F. B. Carpenter, formerly paymaster of the 1st Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., may re-enter military service as a member of the staff of Brig. Gen. T. H. Mathews, of the 1st Brigade, M. V. M. Lieutenant Carpenter was one of the military guests at the banquet to Prince Henry given by the city of Boston.

Col. Charles K. Darline of the 6th Infantry, M. V. M., and Col. William A. Pew of the 8th Infantry, M. V. M., will leave shortly for Porto Rico on a visit of inspection and for pleasure. Colonel Darling, on leaving that island as major of the 6th U. S. V. Inf., brought with him a lad named Pedro Morales, whom he is educating at one of New England's best universities. The lad has shown marked aptitude, is earnest and a thorough student. It is expected that he will return to his native land some day and found a university there, although he has become Americanized in no small degree.

Lieut. Albert S. Jones, of Passaic, N. J., secretary of the National Rifle Association of America, is making an extended stay in Boston and is quartered daily at the Sportsman's Show, where he exhibits a model of the Sea Girt, N. J., rifle range, where annual competitions are held. Military men have shown much interest in the association, and the 1st Heavy Artillery Regiment of Boston has joined it.

Major Perrins, M. V. M., and his cavalry battalion did escort duty for Prince Henry on Thursday the 6th, and during the stay of the distinguished guest Lieut. Frank T. Hitchcock, with Troop A, M. V. M., was in charge of the troopers. There was a large detail from the 1st Corps of Cadets in constant attendance at the indoor affairs.

The 2d Brigade staff has taken up new quarters in the Phillips Building, opposite "Brimstone Corner."

M. H. B.

STATE TROOPS.

The announcement of the intended resignation of Col. David E. Austen of the 13th Art., N. Y., next fall, has been received with regret. The colonel first began his military service as a private in Co. H, 7th Regiment, in February, 1859. His first commission was as a lieutenant in the 47th, in which regiment he subsequently served in the grades of adjutant, captain, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He first assumed the colonelcy of the 13th in July, 1877, and after relinquishing command he was twice again elected colonel, when it needed a leader that could bring it up to a proper standard of drill and discipline. Colonel Austen succeeded in this as perhaps no other officer in the State could have done, for as a tactician and organizer it is generally conceded that the colonel is without a peer in the guard. The street riot drill of to-day embodied in the U. S. Drill Regulations is practically the same as compiled by Colonel Austen many years ago.

Col. John P. Story, U. S. A., Artillery Inspector, has given the 13th New York high praise for its progress in artillery drill, and says the system of indoor instruction, in which dummy guns and projectiles are used, is the best he has seen.

Interesting athletic games will be held by the 22d Regiment, New York, at its armory, 68th street and Broadway, on Monday evening, March 10. There will be dancing after the games. Gen. George Moore Smith will review the regiment on Easter Monday.

A calico ball and reception will be held by the 1st Battery, N. Y., at its armory on Wednesday evening, April 24, commencing at 9:30 o'clock. Capt. Louis Wendel, who has been on leave in Europe, returned on March 4, bringing with him a handsome horse.

Capt. C. Baker Clotworthy, of Co. G, 5th Regiment, of Baltimore, entertained the officers of the command on March 1 in honor of his election as a major to succeed George L. Deichmann, who recently resigned.

Former Lieut. Edward O. Power, late of the 43d U. S. Vols., has been unanimously elected 1st lieutenant in Company K, 12th N. Y., and will later be elected captain, vice Myer resigned. Lieutenant Power, who has an excellent record as an officer, served with the 12th Volunteers during the Spanish war. Co. D has elected 1st Sergt. F. Tanner, of the 23d New York, a 1st lieutenant. He comes to the 12th highly recommended. Regimental games will be held at the armory on Saturday evening, March 22, and there will be dancing after the games.

The 2d Inf., Penn. N. G., has planned to give a reception and an opportunity to review his old regiment to Major John Biddle Porter, J. A., U. S. A., the former colonel of the regiment. Major Porter has recently returned from the Philippines. The date of the reception has not been fixed. Major Porter was colonel of the 2d during the Spanish-American war, his term of office being from 1893-1898. The celebration of the 27th anniversary of the 1st Infantry will be held on April 19. A parade will take place in the afternoon. In the evening the Veteran Corps will observe the event with a banquet at the Union League Club at Philadelphia. On April 21 the Artillery Corps, Washington Grays, Co. G, will celebrate its eightieth anniversary with a banquet.

Co. H, 71st New York, and Everett College will play a match game of indoor base ball at the armory of the 12th Regiment on Saturday evening, March 8. A dance will follow.

1st Lieut. Robert Cutting Lawrence of Squadron A of New York has been commissioned as Adjutant of the Squadron. Major Bridgman announces the death of Henry H. Balch on Feb. 10, one of the original members of the New York Hussars, which subsequently became Troop A of the N. G. N. Y. He resigned as a 2d lieutenant of the latter command in 1889.

The following organizations of the Connecticut National Guard having fallen below the standard of efficiency, are disbanded: Co. B, of Pawcatuck and Co. F, of Danielson, of the 3d Inf.

The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the Connecticut National Guard for the month of January, 1902, based on the drill report for the month: 1st Regiment, 90.51; 2d Regiment, 92.60; 3d Regiment, 81.31; 4th Regiment, 87.25; Brigade Signal Corps, 96.05; Machine-Gun Battery, 98.13; Separate Company, 83.88; Battery A, 86.33.

In a letter to the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, R. G. Butler, late 2d lieutenant 22d Inf., N. Y. N. G., says: "Under the head of 'State Troops,' in your issue of March 1, occurs this paragraph: 'In General Orders, dated Feb. 20, Adjutant-General Henry of New York announces that the 22d Regiment of Infantry is constituted a regiment of engineers, and will be known as the 22d Regiment Engineers, N. G. N. Y., and attached to the headquarters of the National Guard. Solicitation of funds from citizens for furnishing armories, etc., is strictly forbidden.' The arrangement of subjects in the paragraph implies that the prohibition of subscription lists is aimed at the 22d Regiment, whereas it is wholly general in its application and applies perhaps less to the 22d than to any other regiment."

The Second Signal Corps of New York, Captain Baldwin, held a review and exhibition of signalling before Major-General Roe at its armory, on Feb. 27, which proved highly interesting. Accompanying General Roe were: Lieut.-Col. William H. Chapin, Lieut.-Col. Gilford Hurry, Lieut. Col. W. W. Ladd, Major John B. Holland and Major Frederick T. Leigh. Following the review and flag drill came an exhibition of signalling by the Myer code, in which the following appliances were used: Flags, flags on balyards, semaphore, ball on staff, shapes, "make-shift," heliographs, bell, steam whistle, bugle, torches, hoist of lanterns, flash lanterns, acetylene lanterns. (These lanterns were designed by Sergt. R. W. Earle, of this corps, and have been adopted by the U. S. Army.) Hand lanterns, electric torch, ardois lights, search lights. A locomobile rolled out from behind a partition. Attached to it was a trailer and after riding about the armory several times the lights were lowered, the signalmen dismounted and another exhibition was given in signalling by electric lights. In the trailer was a generator which furnished 5,000 candle power. This was operated by attaching a belt to the rear wheel of the locomobile after it had been jacked up from the ground. Signalling followed with the red and the searchlight, which were on the trailer. The building of a signal tower took just twelve minutes. It was made of timber secured by rope lashings. Dancing concluded the exhibition.

Colonel Luscomb, Major Turnin, and Captain Dixon of the New York National Guard, who have in charge the tournament to be given by the Military Athletic League in Madison Square Garden the latter part of this month, have just returned from Ottawa, Canada, where they

went for the purpose of arranging for the presence of the Canadian troops at the tournament. Accompanied by Col. Charles E. Turner, United States Consul General, they called upon Dr. W. F. Borden, Canadian Minister of Militia and Defense, and subsequently upon Lord Aylmer, the Adjutant General of the Canadian forces, by whom it was determined to send down the Highlanders from either Montreal or Toronto. Dr. Borden accepted a review, which will be tendered him some night during the week, and he will bring some of the highest officers in the Dominion Government. It is the intention of Lord Aylmer to send with this contingent the Highlanders' Band, so that the public will hear the bagpipes played in the Garden during the exhibitions by the Canadian troops.

Those who braved the storm on the evening of Wednesday, March 12, to attend the review of the 7th Regiment of New York at its armory, by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, witnessed a fine ceremony, with the usual large turn out, and promptness in following the program. The principal event of the evening, however, and one it is regretted the entire audience could not have attended, took place early in the evening, when the chief cooks of each company who are enlisted men of the regiment, prepared a dinner for the general and his staff officers of the regiment, and other guests, some 70 in all. The meal was prepared in the elaborate kitchen of the regiment, which is fitted up with all the latest requisites, including steam and electricity, under the direction of Capt. J. W. Myers, commissary, assisted by Commissary Sergeant Crouch, and Q. M. Sergeant Reisig. The cooks who prepared the meal were: Briner of Company G; Sydam, G; Parks, K; Meaney, G; Rohe, A; Platt, S; Platt, D; Swain, H; Williams, I; Couder, I; Miller, B; and Lonsdale, E. Among the guests present were Gen. W. S. Worth and Major Louis V. Caziare, U. S. A., Major General Roe and the following members of his staff: Colonel Olin, Lieutenant Colonels Chapin, Ladd, Thurston and Hurry, Majors Kirby, Leigh, Holland and Prentice. Other guests were: Colonel Bates, 71st; Lieutenant Colonel Judson, 12th; Major Bridgman, Squadron A; Major Wilson, 2d Battery; Brevet Captain Duval, and Mr. Richard Haksted, ex-Adjutant Weaver of the 7th, and others. Just before the meal was served General Roe and staff visited the kitchen where the busy cooks were at work. The bill of fare was as follows: Oyster cocktails, celery, olives, mock turtle soup, steaks, spaghetti, lettuce and cream cheese, plum pudding with rum sauce, ice cream, and coffee. The meal was cooked to perfection and all present complimented the work of the cooks. At the conclusion of the dinner, Colonel Appleton, in a few happy remarks, introduced General Roe amid great applause. The general in a brief speech referred to mess dinners as new instruction for the guard, but that of the 7th, was the only one he knew of where members of the regiment had cooked the dinner. He praised the earnest work of the regiment, and its ability to take care of itself upon all occasions, and also said that its work served as a standard for the entire guard. The general also praised the record of the regiment in the Croton Dam strike. Colonel Bates of the 71st Regiment, in a few remarks, thanked Colonel Appleton for his very feeling letter offering the armory to the 71st after the fire.

THE MILITIA BILL.

The bill H. R. 11654, introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Dick, by instruction of the Committee on Militia, is, as we stated last week, substantially the same as the War Department bill, S. 3218, introduced by Mr. Hawley. The first two sections divide all able-bodied citizens, between 18 and 45, into two classes, the organized militia, or National Guard, and the enrolled militia.

Sec. 2 specifies the exemptions, which are the same as those in the present law, except officers of Congress and inspectors of exports are not exempt.

Sec. 5 limits the service of militia called out to nine months and Sec. 6 requires that they be apportioned according to representative population at the discretion of the President. Sec. 7 dates service from the publication of the call and subjects to court-martial all who disobey the call, only militia officers (Sec. 8) being allowed to sit on militia courts-martial.

Sec. 9 subjects militia when in the United States service to the rules and articles of war, and Sec. 10 gives them the same pay and allowances as regulars, pay to commence (Sec. 11) from the date of reporting at the rendezvous.

Sec. 12 requires returns of militia strength to be submitted to Congress annually. Sec. 13 is the same as Sec. 3 of the bill introduced by Mr. Hawley in the Senate, except that in this and in other sections of this bill the militia of the District of Columbia are included. They were altogether omitted from the Hawley bill.

Sec. 14 is the same as Sec. 4 of the Hawley bill, except that the quartermaster general, or such other officer as the Governor may designate, is substituted for the State treasurers as the recipient of the State's share of the annual allotment.

Sec. 15 is the same as Sec. 5 of the Hawley bill, with the addition of this proviso: "Provided, that the command of such military post or camp and of the officers and troops of the United States there stationed shall remain with the regular commander of the post without regard to the rank of the commanding or other officers of the militia temporarily so encamped within its limits or in its vicinity."

Sec. 16, as Sec. 6 of the Hawley bill, modifies so as to require a militia officer to obtain the authorization of the President for his attendance in a military school or college and to make his pay a charge against the appropriation for the army.

Sec. 17, as Sec. 10 of the Hawley bill, modifies as follows:

Sec. 17. That the annual appropriation made by Sec. 1061, Revised Statutes, as amended, shall be available for the purpose of providing any stores and supplies or publications which are supplied to the army by any staff department shall be provided for issue to the organized militia. Any State, territory, or the District of Columbia may, with the approval of the Secretary of War, purchase for cash from the War Department, for the use of its militia, stores, supplies, material of war, or military publications, such as are furnished to the army, in addition to those issued under the provisions of this act, at the price at which they are listed for issue to the Army, with the cost of transportation added, and funds received from such sales shall be credited to the appropriations to which they belong and shall not be covered into the Treasury, but shall be available until expended to replace therewith the supplies sold to the States and territories and to the District of Columbia in the manner herein provided.

Sec. 18 requires five days' practice marches, twenty-four drills, or target practice, and an inspection within

the year, to entitle the Militia of a State to participate in the annual allotment.

Sections 19, 20 provide for the detail of regular officers for duty at militia encampments and in connection with the organized militia.

Sec. 21 provides for instruction in firing and target practice, and Sec. 22 gives militia the benefit of the pension laws.

Sec. 23 is Sec. 7 of the Hawley bill and Sec. 26 Sec. 8, modified so as to require the enrolled militia to report for drill inspection at such times and places as the Secretary of War may prescribe, instead of once in each year, and to give them while thus on duty army pay and allowances instead of \$10. This proviso is added to this section: "Provided, That the President of the United States, in time of peace, may by order fix the minimum number of enlisted men in each company, troop, battery, signal corps, engineer corps, and hospital corps: Provided further, That no person shall belong to both organizations at the same time."

Sec. 25 is Sec. 9 of the Hawley bill.

WASHINGTON INCIDENTS.

"The Congressman's Wife," writing in the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post of March 1, says: "I noticed one thing this winter. At these big functions the President is being carefully protected. At the Army and Navy reception the other night, just as the crowd, which was very dense, was approaching the Blue Room door, inside which stood the Presidential party, it was directed to form in single file, which it did as promptly as a body of soldiers would have done. In the throng I saw a young man, alone, and carrying his hand deep down in his trousers' pocket in all unconsciousness. An attendant suddenly stepped forward and jostled the young man's arm in such a way that he quickly drew his hand out of his pocket and turned in astonishment upon the man, who was wearing plain clothes; but he had no time to protest or say a word, for just then Colonel Bingham leaned forward and said to him, 'What name?' and the young man found himself being presented to the head of the nation before he could understand that no man must approach the President in these days with one hand concealed in his trousers' pocket. Only a few of us understood the significance of it."

The visit of Captain Clark, formerly of the Oregon, to the Capitol is thus described, as told by "Senator P—": "Well, Proctor and Dillingham had him in tow in the Marble Room and half the Senate was there to be introduced to him and to shake him by the hand. He was positively embarrassed and blushed like a girl when any one said a word of praise. I never met a more modest, retiring man in my life."

"The Congressman's Wife" added: "For my part, I hope Congress will do something for Captain Clark. I wish, Senator P—, that you would suggest to the Senate that it should pattern itself in this matter of Captain Clark after the Apostles in the Bible."

"How is that?" asked he, puzzled. "Why, we never hear of anything but resolutions in Congress, and in the Bible we never hear of resolutions among the Apostles; we always hear of the acts of the Apostles. Now, I should suggest that we hear of the acts of Congress in regard to this gallant Captain. 'I will certainly borrow that suggestion and work it off,' laughed the Senator.

LIEUTENANT BRADLEY J. WOOTTEN.

To all who knew him, the untimely death of Lieut. Bradley J. Wooten gave great shock and sorrow. Born in 1877 and reared at Wilmington, N. C., he graduated in 1897 at the State College at Raleigh. Diligent as student, capable and faithful, as Cadet officer, he took high stand in the Academic and won honors in the Military Department. War with Spain came a few months later, and young Wooten, among the first to volunteer, was made First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant. Second N. C. Infantry, in which till mustered out he gave efficient service.

The Secretary of War having asked the Governor to recommend four men well-fitted as officers for the new U. S. Volunteers organized in 1899, received the name of Wooten, who being commissioned First Lieutenant, 28th Infantry, had arduous service nearly two years in the Philippines. Specially selected to command a mounted detachment of his regiment, he made many hard marches, had frequent bloody encounters, became noted for activity and bravery, and after several mentions in orders, was recommended for Brevet Captain. On muster out of his regiment in June, 1901, he was commissioned second lieutenant of Cavalry, in the regular Army, and being assigned to the 7th, joined in August at Columbia Barracks, Cuba. When opportunity offered Oct. 1, he was given charge of T troop, which he ably commanded till Dec. 15, the date of his death.

Though little more than a boy in years, as man and soldier, he had founded a character that commanded the admiration of all, won the confidence of veteran superiors, and was worthy of the best traditions of the honored regiment which he had long been ambitious to enter, and in which he died.

J. C. GRESHAM,

Major 6th Cavalry.

ADMIRAL VAN REYPEN'S BED.

Speaking of the retirement of Rear Admiral Van Reypen, the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post says that he had been in the Naval service but a few months when his courage was put to a test. In September, 1892, he was ordered from the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn to take charge of the Marine Hospital at Key West, Florida. Arriving there he found that his predecessor had just died of yellow fever and that there were 56 cases of the disease in the hospital. Only one attendant was able to assist him.

"Looking around," said the Admiral, "I could discover no place for me to sleep or to establish myself in, and I asked the assistant if there were a nook or room reserved for me."

"That's yours," he replied, pointing to an uninviting section of the hospital. In front of the door were piled a dozen or more mattresses in a very unsanitary state. Within, the only furniture was an iron bedstead.

"Well," said I, "I must have a mattress."

"Take your choice," remarked the attendant, indicating the gruesome pile at the door.

"I knew," continued the Admiral, "that scores of patients had died on those mattresses. Finally I selected one comparatively clean. 'Have this put on my bed,' I said."

"Yes," assented the attendant, "that one's all right; only one man died on that mattress."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions under this head are answered as soon as possible, but we can not promise any particular date for the publication of answers.

H. M.—For information as to the preliminary examination of enlisted men of the Army for appointment of Second Lieutenants, see G. O. 75, Nov. 26, 1892. You may be able to procure a copy from the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, and you will also find it in the Army and Navy Journal about that date.

C.—Cavalry now in the Philippines left the United States previous to Sept. 30, 1901, as follows: Troops A, C, D, E, F, K, L and M, 3d Cav., Aug. 25, 1899; First and Second Battalions of 9th Cav., April 16, 1900; First and Third Battalions of 6th Cav., July 3, 1900; Troops A, G, H and I, 3d Cav., July 29, 1900; First and Third Battalions, 1st Cav., Aug. 7, 1900; Second Battalion, 6th Cav., March 25, 1901; Troop G, 15th Cav., April 5, 1901; 3d Battalion, 9th Cav., April 15, 1901; Second Battalion, 10th Cav., April 15, 1901. It is never safe to forecast what action Congress may take on bills.

W. B. C.—Asks whether Congress will allow the men who served in China any allowance for clothing drawn on that campaign. Ans. It is uncertain what Congress will do in this matter. It has not yet been called to the attention of that body.

C. M. D.—Asks was there two month's extra pay allowed to the enlisted men of the late United States Volunteers, who enlisted for two years and were lately mustered out at the Presidio of California. Ans. No.

R. B. D.—The West Indies medals have not yet been distributed, but will be as soon as they are struck at the mint. Probably in about two months or so.

G. C. K.—The 10th Penn. Inf. was in the Philippines, until July, 1899, and did excellent service there.

J. D.—All movements of troops will be noted in the Army and Navy Journal as soon as officially determined. Watch the paper. The 16th Infantry will come home some time this year.

SUBSCRIBER.—Asks how the men from the ranks will take rank among themselves—will it depend upon average on examination, or upon grade when appointed, or upon length of enlisted service. Ans. It will depend upon average on examination.

INQUIRER.—The authorized number of corporals in a company of Infantry is now 18. In 1888 the number was fixed at 12; in 1899 at 6 and later same year at 12; in 1901 at 10.

W. H. A.—Get a copy of the Subsistence Manual, and also a copy of the Handbook of Subsistence Stores, from the Office of the Commissary General, Washington, D. C.

C. R.—Asks if "stack arms with the bayonet" would be permissible according to the Manual of Arms for Springfield rifle, calibre .45? Ans. We are of opinion that it would not be permissible.

APPRENTICE.—Asks whether an apprentice who enlists in the Navy receives travel allowance from port of discharge to port of enlistment on expiration of term of service. Ans. The Regulations require that he be furnished transportation to his place of enlistment.

C. H. J.—The 1st and 3d Battalions of the 1st Cav. arrived in the Philippines in September, 1900.

C. A. D.—Major General Otis retires March 25, 1902. Major General Brooke, July 21, 1902. Major General Young will then be the Senior Major General, and as he does not retire until Jan. 9, 1904, he may succeed to the command of the Dept. of the East.

FORT.—Artillery Inspectors were originally provided for in General Orders 108, A. G. O., of Dec. 7, 1888, and afterwards continued in the several editions of the Army Regulations. You will find prompt information as to who will succeed Col. J. P. Story, as Artillery Inspector, Dept. of the East, in the Army and Navy Journal.

ANXIOUS.—The next retirement for age in the Artillery is Lieutenant Colonel Belden A. Day, on July 27, 1902.

E. R. S.—Asks whether under Par. 146 of the Manual of Guard Duty, the old and new sentinels stand on the line or do they stand, the old sentinel on the outside of the line and the new sentinel on the inside. If according to this paragraph they stand on the line, has this been changed so they stand on the outside and inside by a general order from the War Department. Ans. The four men form a square. Their positions are plainly shown in the diagrams, page 26 of Manual.

W. H. P.—Asks (1.) To whom must application be made for an appointment in the Philippine Scouts? Ans. To the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., with all necessary details. (2.) What would the chance of appointment be for a man who had served as a non-commissioned officer, in the Regular service? Ans. Doubtless good, if a vacancy, and applicant has the necessary qualifications. (3.) In relieving sentries does the old sentry stand facing out from his post, or does he halt facing in the direction his post runs? Ans. Faces the relief (see Par. 214, D. R.).

READER.—The War Department does not care to give the information you desire.

J. S. asks.—In what way could a non-commissioned officer of the U. S. Army secure a commission in one of the native Filipino regiments? Answer.—Only by being recommended for same by General Chaffee.

M. R.—As you live in Boston, Mass., go to the Recruiting Office at 73 Hanover street and he may give you the information you desire.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES AND LETTERS.

The War Department is in receipt of report from Headquarters Division of the Philippines, giving list of casualties that have occurred in engagements throughout the command since last report, dated Jan. 10, 1902, or that have not been reported, as follows:

In engagement near Taysan, Luzon, Dec. 11, 1901—Charles H. C. Beach, Corp. G. 21st Inf., killed in action.

In engagement at Dapdap, Samar, Dec. 20, 1901—Clayton C. Allard, Private L. 9th Inf., killed in action.

In engagement near Calamba, Laguna, Jan. 16, 1902—James Morgan, Private L. 15th Cav., killed in action; Eugene J. Ely, 2d Lieut. 15th Cav., elbow, slight.

In engagement at Tibaboan, Samar, Aug. 21, 1901—Stephen O. Tucker, Private M. 1st Inf., thigh, severe.

In engagement near Hingosa, Luzon, Jan. 13, 1902—Joseph Adamson, Sergt., L. 2d Inf., side, slight; Charles K. Scott, Sergt., L. 2d Inf., chest, severe; Hiram J. Borders, Private L. 2d Inf., elbow, severe.

In engagement near San Francisco, Luzon, Jan. 8, 1902—Charles C. Morrison, Private, E. 20th Inf., foot, moderate.

The War Department is in receipt of report from Headquarters Division of the Philippines, giving list of deaths that have occurred in that command since last report, dated Jan. 10, 1902, or that have not yet been reported, as follows:

Dysentery—Peter Taylor, Private I. 8th Inf., Jan. 13, 1902; Edward V. Laboag, Private, L. 30th Inf., Jan. 15, 1902; Eugene Teeling, Private, G. 2d Battalion, 1st Engineers, Dec. 22, 1902; Charles H. Shaw, Private, D. 20th Inf., Jan. 8, 1902.

Drowned: Bodies not recovered—John Liptok, Private A. 26th Inf., a Jan. 14, 1902; Oscar Skoglund, Private E. 3d Inf., Jan. 12, 1902.

Drowned: Body recovered—Silas W. Robertson, cook A. 26th Inf., Jan. 7, 1902.

Jaundice—Benjamin Thomas, Private L. 21st Inf., Jan. 14, 1902.

Result of G. S. W., action—John Peterson, Sergt., 1 8th Inf., Nov. 26, 1901.

Result of G. S. W., accidental—Henry B. Beagles, Private Hospital Corps, Sept. 8, 1901.

Tubercular peritonitis—Charles Chambers, Corp., L. 10th Inf., Dec. 22, 1901.

Abscess of spleen—Hilton D. Harris, Private L. 15th Inf., Dec. 30, 1901.

War Department is advised in reference to telegram received this week from San Francisco, reporting passengers arriving on transport Hancock from Manila, that William E. Coleman, Corp., E. 30th Inf., died Feb. 17th, chronic pulmonary tuberculosis upper lobes both lungs.

The War Department is advised of the movement of transports as follows:

Transport Meade sailed from San Francisco for Manila, with the following passengers: Lieut. Col. Ray, 7th Inf.; Captains Coe, 15th, and Miller Art. Corps; Lieuts. Thompson, 1st Inf.; Pearce, 10th; Leisenring, 11th; Frank 2nd; Crockett, 24th; Faulkner, 28th; Dallam, 8th Cav.; Stryker and Sidman, 6th Cav.; and Newton, Art. Corps.

Three Contract Surgeons and one Contract Dental Surgeon, 38 Hospital Corps and 21 Signal Corps men, recruits unassigned, Infantry: 662, 11 casualties, recruits.

Transport Kilpatrick sailed from Manila, March 1st for San Francisco, with Headquarters, Second Battalion 17th Regiment, U. S. Inf., 86 sick, 4 insane and 579 short term enlisted men.

The War Department is advised of the arrival of the transport Thomas at Manila, March 3, with 1,115 Infantry and 307 Cavalry recruits.

PROMOTIONS. Maj. Symonds' West Point Series Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, U. S. History—New editions just issued—50 cents each, postpaid; 25¢ per set. With Studies (10 vols.) \$5.00 per set. W. B. Eason, publisher, 65 East 59th St., N. Y. City.

BORN.

DALTON.—At Tagbilaran, Bohol, P. I., Jan. 9, 1902, to the wife of Lieut. Harry F. Dalton, 19th Inf., a son.

HARVEY.—At Holguin, Cuba, Feb. 22, 1902, a daughter to the wife of Capt. Luther S. Harvey, Asst. Surg., U. S. V.

REEDER.—To the wife of Lieut. Russell Potter Reeder, Art. Corps, U. S. A., March 4, 1902, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, a son.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—HENRICK.—At San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 18, 1902, Lieut. Charles F. Andrews, 7th Inf., U. S. A., to Miss Ilse Marguerite Henrick, daughter of the late Mrs. J. R. Henrick, San Francisco, Cal.

TAYLOR—RICHARDSON.—At Boston, Mass., March 12, 1902, Lieut. Brainerd Taylor, U. S. A., to Miss Vesta Eloise Richardson.

THRELKELD—WALLER.—At Morganfield, Ky., Feb. 26, 1902, Capt. Hansford L. Threlkeld, 30th U. S. Inf., to Miss Bettie Waller, daughter of Mr. Thomas S. Waller.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At Vancouver Barracks, Washington, March

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4, 1902, 1st Lieut. Ernest E. Allen, 8th Field Battery, U. S. A., of embolus of pulmonary artery.

BAUMER.—At Brookland, D. C., Feb. 25, 1902, Mrs. Margaret Sidney Baumer, daughter of the late Capt. Thomas S. J. Johnson, formerly a 1st lieutenant of the 8th Inf., U. S. A., who died in 1864.

CAMPAU.—At Detroit, Mich., March 2, 1902, Robert McDougall, son of Alexander M. and Eliza S. Campau, and brother of Mrs. Fitch, wife of Chief Engr. H. W. Fitch, U. S. N.

CRAYCROFT.—At Kansas City, Mo., at 6:15 p. m., March 3, 1902, Silas Hare Craycroft, son of 1st Lieut. W. T. Craycroft, U. S. A., retired, and nephew of Gen. Luther R. Hare, U. S. A.

CRITTENDEN.—At Port Huron, Mich., March 6, 1902, of pneumonia, John J. Crittenden, Jr., eldest son of Major John J. Crittenden, 22d U. S. Inf., and Rose Mitchell Crittenden.

ELZEY.—At Baltimore, Md., Feb. 23, 1902, Mrs. Ellen Irwin Elzey, widow of the late Capt. Arnold Elzey, formerly of the U. S. A., who resigned in 1861 and previously served in the Mexican war.

GILMAN.—March 2, 1902, at the house of her son-in-law, Commander Richard Graham Davenport, U. S. N., Washington, D. C., in the eighty-fifth year of her age, Abia Swift, widow of Winthrop Sargent Gilman of New York.

JULIUS.—Suddenly, at the Army Building, New York, March 2, 1902, Mr. Waldemar Julius, Chief Clerk, Engineer's Department.

KRAUCUNAS.—At Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, Elizabeth Kraucunas, wife of Post Q. M. Sergt. Kazis Kraucunas, U. S. A., at 1:40 a. m., Feb. 21, 1902.

LOWRY.—At Burlington, Vt., March 2, 1902, Capt. Francis Lowry, U. S. N., retired.

LYNCH.—At Baltimore, Md., Feb. 27, 1902, Sallmaker N. Lynch, U. S. N.

NOBLE.—At Honolulu, Feb. 24, 1902, on the transport Grant, P. R. Noble, son of Lieut. Col. Charles H. Noble, 16th U. S. Inf.

PHILBRICK.—At New London, Conn., Feb. 15, 1902, Carpenter Henry R. Philbrick, U. S. N., retired.

REYNOLDS.—At St. Paul, Minn., March 30, 1902, Mrs. Eliza Reynolds, mother of Major Alfred Reynolds, U. S. A., in her 57th year.

RIVERS.—At West Point, N. Y., March 2, to Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Rivers, a son, William Cannon.

SPEYERS.—At New York, N. Y., Mrs. James Speyers, mother of Comdr. Arthur H. Speyers, U. S. N.

ST. JOHN.—At New York, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1902, Mrs. C. W. St. John, sister of Pay Director William W. Williams, U. S. N., retired.

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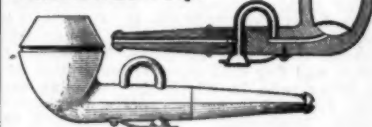
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that of two cocktails
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(Contributed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.)

AN OLD FRIGATE.

Here drink to her, the gallant ship,
That, many years ago
Rode gayly o'er the throbbing seas,
When called upon to show
The world what flag she called her own,
Whose slave she was, as well—
Ah, could the brave old vessel speak
What stories could she tell.

But nevermore her guns shall speak,
For they're forever still,
A mute but glorious monument—
Let no man do her ill.
'Twere better far to let her sink
Beneath the waves she knew,
Than sell her hulk for what it's worth—
Oh, boys, 'twill never do.

Now toast her, boys, for her past deeds,
And then in reverence stand,
And toast in silence her brave crew,
All heroes of our land.
Then toast our glorious country, boys,
Whose uniform we wear,
And then give three good rousing cheers,
For the flag that we uphold.
—Charles Frederic, U. S. S. Columbia.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Military experts in Europe are greatly interested in a new machine gun, which is being developed by the German Military authorities at Metz. The special merits of the new gun are stated to be the extreme simplicity of its mechanism and the rate of fire obtainable, namely, 300 rounds per minute. As, however, the pattern of the Maxim machine gun is credited with being able to give ten rounds per second, this would not seem to be any very remarkable performance.

It has been decided by the British Government to replace the civilian clerical force of the military branches of the War Office with specially qualified retired officers, ex-soldiers and pensioners who are to be appointed as vacancies occur, under a regulated system. Those eligible to these places are retired officers not above the rank of major, preference being given to those who have suffered in health from wounds or other effects of active service, pensioners, reservists, men who have been honorably discharged on the expiration of their periods of engagement and soldiers who have bought their discharge after having served at least three years. It is intimated that this system will also be adopted in the British Naval Service. The same method is followed by Germany and other continental countries, and it is so clearly a measure of justice to officers and men who have rendered active service that it might very properly be adopted by the United States.

In the course of a paper on the present unsatisfactory condition of the engineering branch of the British Navy which Vice President Morison of the English Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, read at Newcastle not long ago, he complained seriously of the undermanning and lack of experience in the engine-room and stokeholds of warships, and said the restricted authority of engineers militated against the high standard of discipline necessary in the proper performance of their duties. Mr. Morison declared that the fundamental reform required was that the Engineering branch should be formed into an independent military corps—the Royal Naval Engineers—which should be treated and regarded as a combatant branch of the Service, having military functions and responsibilities within itself. This would render the Engineering branch of the Navy far more attractive to the class of men best suited to become Engineer officers.

Considerable comment has been caused in English military circles by the fact that the recruits raised last year for the British Regular Army, exclusive of one-year enlisted men, numbered only 45,356, or about 4,000 fewer than were raised in 1900. The fact that the military authorities have decided to enlist men who are as short as five feet in height, has also provoked a good deal of discussion, but the supporters of the change evidently have the better of the argument. It is held in South Africa as a rule short men of great physique have borne the hardships of the campaign much better than bigger men of the same, or even of higher physical standard, and have invariably been fresher at the close of a hard day's work. The rifle battalions are taken as an example. They are composed largely of short, well-set men. They invariably march as well if not better than most other troops and are remarkable for their staying powers. "This has been so impressed upon our best known generals in command in the field," says the London Army and Navy Gazette in a discussion of the subject, "that it is in contemplation to relax the present regulations in favor of men of lower height,

provided they are bona fide twenty-five years of age and fully up to the other standards of weight and chest measurement. Now, there can be no doubt that the craze for big men is apt to be somewhat overdone. Nevertheless, it is a moot point whether it would be wise to go to the other extreme. One of the lessons of the war may be that short men are better for campaigning purposes than men of greater height. Five feet, however, is rather an extreme standard, and the authorities evidently must think so themselves, or they would not fix the age at twenty-five. That in itself ought to prevent any large number of men from joining at this low standard; but, if the conditions are to be so stringent, why take these men at all?"

Scientists estimate that the rivers of Italy, if harnessed, would be collectively capable of developing 2,640,000 horse-power. So far only about 300,000 horse-power has been utilized for commercial purposes. The water power now running to waste in the rivers of France is calculated by a French engineer named Tavernier to be between 3,000,000 horse-power and 5,000,000 horse-power, and only 200,000 horse-power of this enormous total has yet been utilized.

In a recent order directing torpedo boat destroyers to carry their own armament when going from England to the Mediterranean but not when taking long passage—as to China for example, the British Admiralty state that no doubt whatever exists as to the capabilities of destroyers to carry their own armament at sea, but, for the preservation of the torpedoes and tubes from the action of salt water, they are to be sent by freight when the boats are sent on long passages.

Vice Admiral O. Livonius, of the German Navy, has written an article for the Deutsche Revue in which he virtually contends that the British Navy has seen its best days. He expresses great admiration for the British Navy of the Nelsonian period, and affects to depreciate the navy of to-day with a certain reluctance, "which," says the Army and Navy Gazette of London, "is by no means convincing. He justly observes that some of our most splendid sea victories were won in the teeth of odds, as, for example, at St. Vincent and Trafalgar; and these victories were due, he considers, to the genius of our admirals and the splendid efficiency of our crews."

It is suggested by a writer in the Army and Navy Gazette of London, that the pay of an enlisted man in the British Army ought to be regulated by his efficiency in rifle practice, a marksman getting the highest rate, and a third-class shot the lowest. This, says the writer, "together with frequent rifle matches for which adequate money prizes (obtained from the entrance fees) could be gained, seems to me a very happy scheme."

BAD LIQUOR IN COLOMBO.

Unless the Standard, published at Colombo, in the island of Ceylon, exaggerates the facts, the liquor supplied to American soldiers who go ashore at that port while en route between the United States and the Philippines is of a particularly robust and pernicious sort. The U. S. A. transport Crook paused at Colombo on Jan. 19 on her way from New York to Manila, and the scenes which followed her arrival are described by the Standard with un concealed chagrin. It says: "The condition of the Fort yesterday is a matter which calls for the most serious attention on the part of Government. It made clear to demonstration the absolute uselessness of our police force as a body to preserve order. For several hours Chatham street and York street were given over to drunken American soldiers. When a man is drunk he is not responsible for his actions. At the same time that is no excuse for the truly disgraceful scenes which were yesterday enacted. The owners of drinking saloons had to close their premises, and jewellers and other tradesmen were compelled to close their establishments owing to the bores of drunken soldiers who practically captured the town. Soldiers are soldiers the world over, but when incidents occur, such as yesterday, without the slightest interference from the police, then we have a right to ask what on earth do we support a police force for? To blame American soldiers and sailors for being especially dangerous is not fair. As soon as they land they are pounced upon by a gang of harpies representing places where they are given drinks which drive them to madness. Nothing more disgraceful is witnessed in any port in the world than the happenings when American soldiers and sailors land at the Colombo Passenger jetty. It is hopeless to look for supervision of those who meet the men, but could not something be done in the direction of inspecting, at periods, the liquor retailed at places in Colombo to the unfortunate American soldiers and sailors when they come ashore? The commander of an American war vessel in Colombo last August described the liquor his men, when ashore at this port, were supplied with, as 'liquid hell.' This is a true description, and that quite apart from the ideas extreme teetotalers are supposed to entertain. 'Closer supervision over grogeries' is the motto

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which should be demanded to be carried out. The first question which will be asked, is embraced in the one word, 'How?'

AFTER THE FIGHT AT PIETER'S HILL.

One of the most vivid stories of suffering on the battlefield in South Africa appears in the current number of Blackwood's Magazine in an article signed "Linesman." It describes the scenes following the battle at Pieter's Hill, which was characterized by great gallantry on both sides. The following passage from this article will repay perusal:

"All night, and all next day, and all the night after, they lay there. I have talked to an officer who lay with them, an ordinary, gallant English gentleman who lay in hell for forty hours with thirteen wounds on his body, and fifty dying men around him. What he saw Wiertz himself would hesitate to put upon canvas; what he said no British writer can tell to British people. He used to peep over his stone and watch them dying, expecting death every second himself. Prone forms, which twisted restlessly at the first peep, would be immobile, their last contortion stiffened to dirty marble, when he peeped again. It seemed terribly private, that stony slaughter-ground deserted by friends and unvisited by foes, a little unhappy world of its own, its inhabitants quietly dying and silently living behind the rocks, with no word for each other, for no one knew whether the pair of legs or the top of the helmet he could see around the corner did not belong to a corpse; and in any case, when hope is dead speech dies also, all but the rumble-dumble delirium, which occasionally murmured from some invisible corner when the sun blazed out next day, stopping and recommencing like the sound of a distant threshing machine on a dreamy summer's day in Old England. All of which would not be worth telling were it not true, terribly true, and but a tenth part of the terrible truth. Man's agony should be known, or at least guessed at, by a world whose eyes have been filling too long with unreal tears over every 'foppish lamentation' pining from the circulating libraries and the committee rooms of cranks. Here was something real, my masters. Ye are singularly silent about it, considering how loudly minor woes can make you cackle—the quality of cocoa supplied to your captured enemies, for instance, or the lack of soap and sanitation for their families, who desire a wash but seldom, and drain never!"

A correspondent favors us with the following translation of the article in Japanese, which appeared on page 633 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 22: "In regard to the investigation as to the reputation of Admiral Schley, U. S. Navy, it appears that the proceedings are not yet completed. Because of expense, the Admiral is inclined to stop further action. The counsel of the Admiral, knowing the views of his principal, considers it wise to cease action. A fine gold watch was given to the counsel, and to his wife a diamond necklace."

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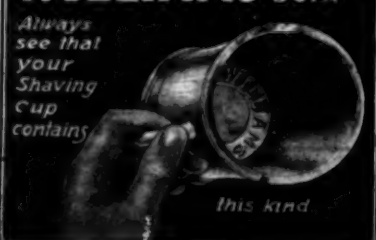
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St. Louis, Mar. 19, 10 A. M. / St. Paul, April 2, 10 A. M.

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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A.
 District of Porto Rico.—Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, U. S. A. Headquarters San Juan, P. R.
 Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.
 Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila, Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee.
 The Division of the Philippines is divided into two departments as follows:
 Dept. of North Philippines—Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. A. Address Manila.
 Dept. of South Philippines—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A. Address Cebu, Island of Cebu, P. I.
 Department of Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana. Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A.
 Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.
 Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.
 Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A.
 Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A.
 Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.
 Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio, Col. W. C. Forbush, 15th Cav.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P. I.
 Mail for troops in the United States, or at Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila (Samoa), or Cuba, is subject to the Domestic Rates of postage. Mail for China must be paid for at foreign rates.

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Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A and B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Havana, Cuba; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K, in Philippines. Address Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Fort Keogh, Mont.
 2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops F and G, Fort Myer, Va.; E and H, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; A, B, C and D, Mantanzas, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Pasa Caballos, Cuba.
 3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.
 4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila, P. I.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; H, Fort Duchesne, Utah.
 6th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, ordered to the Philippines.
 7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.
 8th Cav.—Headquarters and A and D, Fort Reno, Okla. Ty.; C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, and H, Santiago, Cuba; G, Guantanamo, Cuba.
 9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, L and M, Manzanillo, Cuba; B, D, I and K, Holguin, Cuba; Cos. E, F, G and H, Manila.
 11th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.
 12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; E and G, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; A, B, C and F, Fort Clark, Tex.; D, Fort Bliss, Tex.
 13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops I, K, L and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; A, C, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; B and D, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Keogh, Mont.
 14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Russell, Wyo., (temporarily); B and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; C, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., (temporarily); E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.
 15th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.

1st Bat., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 2d Bat., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 3d Bat., Havana, Cuba; 4th Bat., Fort Myer, Va.; 5th Bat., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 6th Bat. and 7th Bat., Fort Riley, Kan.; 8th Bat., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
 9th Bat., Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th, Fort Douglas, Utah; 13th, Fort Russell, Wyo.; 14th and 15th Bats., in Philippines, address Manila, P. I.; 16th

Bat., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 17th, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 18th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 19th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 20th, Fort Robinson, Neb.; 21st, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 22d Bat., Fort Douglas, Utah; 23d, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 24th, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 25th, in Philippines, address Manila, P. I.; 26th Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 27th, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 28th, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 29th, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; 30th, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

Coast Artillery.

1st Co., Fort Dade, Fort Tampa, Fla.; 2d Co., Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 3d Co., Sullivan Island, S. C.; 4th Co., Jackson Barracks, La.; 5th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 6th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 7th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 8th Co., Fort Morgan, Ala.; 9th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 10th Co., Sullivan Island, S. C.
 11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.
 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba.
 25th Co., Manila; 26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; 27th Co., Manila, P. I.; 28th Co., and 29th Co., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 30th Co., San Diego Barracks, Cal.; 31st Co., Manila; 32d Co., Fort Lawton, Wash.; 33d Co., Fort Canby, Wash.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 36th Co., Manila; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.
 41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th Co., Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th Co., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th Co., Fort Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 50th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 51st Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 52d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 53d Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 54th Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 55th Co., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 56th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 57th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 58th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 59th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 60th, Presidio, Cal.; 61st, Fort Baker, Cal.; 62d Co., Fort Mason, Cal.; 63d and 64th Cos., Alcatraz Island, Cal.; 65th, Fort McDowell, Cal.; 66th and 67th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 68th, Fort Baker, Cal.; 69th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 70th and 71st, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d, Fort Monroe, Va.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Preble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 96th, Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.; 97th, Fort Adams, R. I.
 98th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 99th, Fort Morgan, Ala.; 100th, Fort Terry, N. Y.; 101st, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 102d, Fort Caswell, N. C.; 103d, Fort Howard, Md.; 104th, Fort Washington, Md.; 105th, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 106th, Fort Lawton, Wash.
 107th, Fort Preble, Me.; 108th, Fort Williams, Me.; 109th, Fort Greble, R. I.; 110th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 111th, Fort Dade, Fla.; 112th, Fort DuPont, Del.; 113th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 114th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 115th, San Diego, Cal.; 116th, Fort Screven, Ga.; 117th Co., Sullivan Island, S. C.; 118th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 119th, Fort Delaware, Del.; 120th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 121st Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 122d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 123d Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 124th Co., Fort Constitution, N. H.; 125th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 126th Co., Fort Canby, Wash.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.
 2d Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.
 3d Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.
 4th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.
 5th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.
 6th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.
 7th Inf.—Headquarters and F and L, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; I, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; G, Fort Liacum, Alaska; E, Fort Egbert, Alaska; Cos. C, D, H and M, address Manila. Headquarters and Cos. A, B, E, F, G, I, K and L, ordered to Philippines.
 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; C, Fort Miesoula, Mont.; B, Fort Yates, N. D.; A and D, Fort Harrison, Mont. Cos. A, B, C and D, ordered to Philippines.
 9th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment in Philippines, except Co. B, which is in Pekin, and should be addressed China via San Francisco, Cal. The companies in the Philippines should be addressed at Manila. Ordered

to the United States and will take station in Dept. of Dakota.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, in Philippines, address Manila; Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G and H, ordered to Philippines.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F and H, Ponce, P. R.; Cos. E, F, G and H, ordered to Philippines, and will sail from Porto Rico April 3, for Newport News, Va., en route to San Francisco, Cal.

12th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

13th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and L, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; K and M, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

16th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

17th Inf.—Ordered to return from Manila to United States, and will be assigned station in the Dept. of Columbia. Address for the present San Francisco, Cal.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Tex.; I, Fort Du Chene, Utah; K, L and M, Fort Douglas, Utah.

19th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

20th Inf.—En route from Manila to the United States, and will be assigned to station in Dept. of the Lakes. Address for the present San Francisco, Cal.

21st Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

22d Inf.—Headquarters Fort Crook, Neb. Address mail for entire regiment there, except Co. B.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; G and H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Skaguay, Alaska, ordered to Philippines.

25th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

26th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

27th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

28th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

29th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

30th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, San Juan, E, F and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey; G, Alibonito, P. R.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental, and Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamship companies, sail as follows: Coptic, March 13; American Maru, March 21; Peking, March 29; Gaelic, April 8; Hongkong Maru, April 15; China, April 23; Doric, May 1; Nippon Maru, May 9; Peru, May 17; Coptic, May 27.

The time of passage from San Francisco to Hong Kong is from 28 to 30 days. The stay of steamers at intermediate ports of call is about as follows: Yokohama, 24 hours; Hiogo (Kobe) and Nagasaki, 12 hours; Honolulu and Shanghai 12 to 24 hours.

Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco, Cal., as follows: Ventura, March 20, Sierra, April 10, and Sonoma May 1, bound for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney.

From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co., sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hongkong: Empress of India, March 24; Empress of Japan, April 14. For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney: Aorangi, April 4.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co., leave as follows: Glenogle, March 13; Duke of Fife, April 3; Victoria, April 17; Tacoma, April 19.

Wilkinson & Fisher, counsellors at law and solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C., send the following list of patents granted Feb. 25: Boat, or vessel, submarine, J. P. Holland; boat, means for automatically ballasting submarine, J. P. Holland; breech-closure, H. P. Perry; cartridge, H. Maxim; collisions at sea, apparatus for preventing; N. Gherassimoff; firearm, automatic, T. C. Johnson; firearm, breech-loading, P. Snyder; gun, repeating, B. R. Harrington; ordnance primer, C. von Gortz; projectile, J. B. Semple.



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POPULARITY.

The Delicate Attentions which are being shown us by our Elders in the Family of Nations are calculated to Warm our Hearts. Of course we have been Earning our own Living now for some time. But lately the news seems to have gotten about that we have a Tidy Penny laid in the Savings Bank, and that after Office Hours we have devoted an Occasional Evening to Boxing Lessons. The result is an Unaccustomed Silence when we speak and a more Deferential Greeting when we Walk Abroad. Witness the Family Bickering as to who called off the Dogs of War! Mother says that she saw them Sniffing 'Round and threw a Rolling Pin at them. Alexander says, Not much! It was he with his Little Knout, he Scared them Away. And Willie? Willie says we are Much Mistaken if we think we heard him say "S-s-s-sick 'em"—he was really Whistling to the Dogs! And so Brother Henry is coming to Visit us, and Alexander wants us to fix a few Battle Ships for him, and Mother says we always were her Favorite Child. It is all Extremely Gratifying and Pleasant to find how much they Really Think of us, but let us still keep up the Savings Bank habit—and how about a few Fencing Lessons?—Life.

THE NEW SPRINGFIELD.

Lieut. Godfrey L. Carden, R. C. S., writing of "Our Wonderful New Army Rifle" in Collier's Weekly of March 1, says that our ordnance officers have produced at the Springfield arsenal a weapon which for range and penetrating power exceeds all military magazine guns in service abroad. Of the same calibre, .30-inch, as the Krag-Jorgensen, it yields a muzzle velocity of 2,300 feet per second, an increase of 300 feet over the Krag and of 100 feet over the Mauser, which heretofore held first place for muzzle velocity. It is estimated that the new gun will be effective at 4,500 yards' range. The new Springfield will have, it is announced, a central feed, and thereby do away with the side-box attachment of the Krag-Jorgensen. Prominent ordnance officers ascribe all the erratic shooting of Krag to the presence of the side-box. In the cartridges for the new Springfield rifle a trough is cut around the circum-

ference and into this trough the prongs of the extractor sink and grip the cartridge. This peculiar feature permits of the cartridges lying snug along their entire length an arrangement very essential when clips or brackets are used. In conclusion Lieutenant Carden says that leading ordnance experts think that the new rifle "will probably mark the highest development in the military magazine arm, per se. Efforts making abroad all tend toward the automatic weapon, and in foreign military circles it is contended by many prominent officers that every argument which holds good for a magazine arm applies with still greater force in behalf of the automatic. The automatic arm should be regarded as a magazine arm of greatly increased efficiency. Both the automatic and magazine attachments are intended for use at critical or supreme moments, and for quick firing the automatic is the superior. Both the automatic and the majority of simple magazine arms can be used, and should be used ordinarily, as single-loaders."

Among the interesting stories in the March St. Nicholas appears "The Boy Recruits" by Willis B. Hawkins, a long story complete in this number. It tells how "Uncle Andy," a crippled veteran soldier, trained a company of boys not only in the routine of drill, but also in the principles of discipline, honor and bravery which form the ideals of the true soldier. The story is full of fun and excitement, not spoiled for any boy by its "moral," as are so many stories supposed to teach high principles.

A very tall, awkward Irish recruit was given to a very short sergeant to be "set up." "Now, my man," said the sergeant, "stand up straight, chest out, head well back—like that," chucking up the man's chin, till his head leaned well back. "There, that's the way you're to stand." "And am I to stand that way all the time, surr?" "Yes, all the time." "Will then, surr, I'll bid ye good-bye, for I'll never see ze again."

Certain amendments have been made to the Chinese Exclusion Bill now pending in both branches of Congress, which it is believed will meet the objections of many

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persons who have spoken against the measure in its original form. One of these amendments provides that representatives of Chinese wholesale houses shall have free access to the United States; another includes Chinese consuls among the officials entitled to enter; a third requires that all regulations authorized by the bill shall be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. One of the most important amendments relieves applicant from the payment of fees that would have amounted to at least \$1,500,000 per annum. The changes are in the direction of liberalizing our usual policy in dealing with the Chinese.

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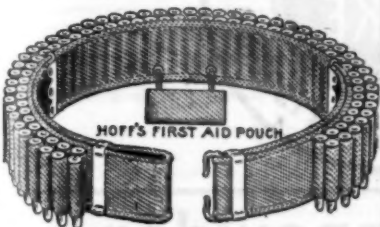
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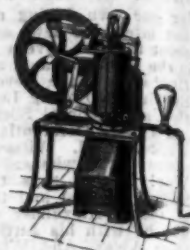
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